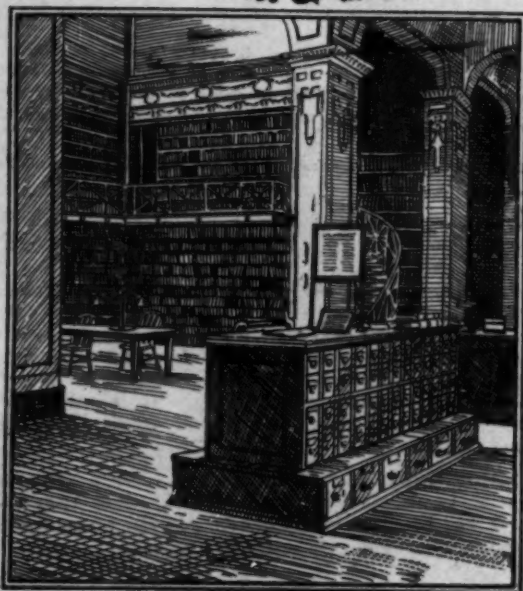


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VOLUME 40

NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY, 1915

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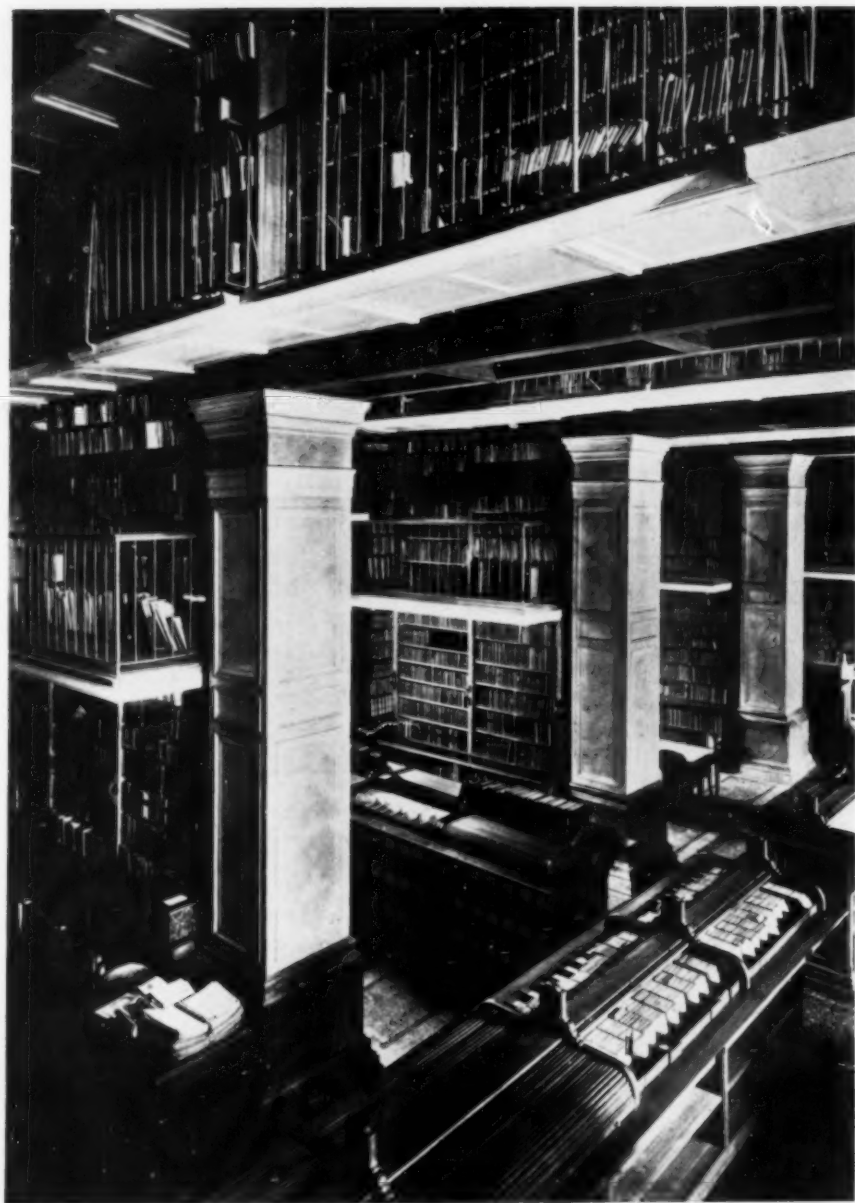
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 40

FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 2

THE A. L. A. Council meeting at Chicago was, by general consensus, the best Council meeting yet held, combining the former functions of the Council with the proposed function of the American Library Institute, now more unnecessary than ever. The reports and papers on practical questions needing illumination or decision from professional librarians of large experience, elicited discussion which can no longer be had, as has often been pointed out, in the multitudinous A. L. A. conferences. On the other hand the Council, including ex-presidents, and representatives of affiliated societies and of state organizations, as well as members elected by the Association and by the Council, is large enough to be representative of all interests, and the attendance at the Chicago meeting shows that it is practicable to get together twice a year a considerable proportion of this important body. There was much difference of opinion on a proposed amendment to the A. L. A. Constitution eliminating from the Council the members elected by the Council itself, presented on the ground that this was not democratic. The purpose of this membership was that the Council might include in its body from year to year librarians or others connected with library interests who might otherwise not be designated as members. The organization of the library interests is now so well worked out that it seems a pity to begin changes in a retrogressive direction at the very moment that full organization has been achieved.

PERHAPS the most important report was that on uniform library statistics, so carefully prepared by Mr. Bowerman and his colleagues and printed in full in this issue. The one criticism which it suggests is that the information called for is so comprehensive that it will be difficult to obtain it and even more difficult to digest it for tabulated

comparison. The data thus called for would form a volume of several hundred pages, though entirely desirable in itself as giving an excellent summary of the organization and condition of each library throughout our constantly growing library system. It might be well if the committee should designate or emphasize the salient facts on which the small and less well organized library should be expected to report and which could most easily be tabulated. Of course the committee's recommendations are for the annual report of the individual library—but tabulation and comparison have to be kept in mind.

THE elaborate report of the Bureau of Education, which has not yet been sent to the printer and cannot therefore be expected for some months, goes into considerable detail and covers nearly every library in the country, but it is desirable that information be supplied more regularly and at shorter intervals than this occasional report makes possible. Meantime, the *American Library Annual*, issued from this office, gives a selective list which will this year be extended to cover libraries of 5,000 volumes and over, in some respects of more value than if it were as comprehensive in scope as the Bureau report. We ask libraries which have not yet made return to us for this purpose to send the reply cards at once. Incidentally, we may mention that the *American Library Annual* for the current year will contain a cumulation of the division of "Library work," made so important a feature of the LIBRARY JOURNAL during the past year.

THERE were two important steps forward in the organization of the library system consummated or proposed at the Chicago meeting which should not go without notice. An Association of American

Library Schools was definitely organized with Mr. Wyer as president, which will bring the several faculties throughout the country into closer touch, but which, on the other hand, may be in danger of duplicating the work or the discussions of the professional training section of the A. L. A. itself. Steps should be taken, it would seem, either to replace this section of the Association by the affiliated society, or else to limit the scope of each so that there should be no duplication or waste. A proposal was also made and favorably reported for consideration at the June conference that there should be a school libraries section of the A. L. A., which will interlock with the library section of the National Education Association. The school library is of such present and growing importance that it should certainly be recognized by the A. L. A., but here again there should be special caution against multiplicity of demand upon already over-worked teachers and school librarians by too many association meetings.

The growth of legislative and municipal reference libraries in recent years is one of the most noteworthy features of library development. The money saving to legislative bodies and to municipalities by this means of comparing notes and avoiding waste in work adequately done elsewhere or which experiment elsewhere has proved undesirable, as well as the saving of time to legislators and officials, makes the reference library one of the great factors of economy and efficiency in governmental administration. Unfortunately there is too often a retrogressive tendency, sometimes on mistaken grounds of economy and sometimes on less creditable grounds of partisan or personal prejudice. Most noteworthy in this direction is the proposal to abolish the legislative reference feature of the Wisconsin State Library, which comes strangely from the state which pioneered this development and which has been a model to other states in its administrative methods.

The reactionary proposal of Governor Philipp is based on a charge that this department has exercised undue influence on legislative action, but this is scarcely justified in view of the much larger and more "undue" influence exercised upon the legislature before the bureau was organized and from which the bureau has saved it. The appropriation bill providing for the Library of Congress also proposed to omit this year the \$25,000 appropriated last year for the legislative reference department of the national library, which has given the greatest promise of permanent usefulness. It is to be hoped that both in Congress and in the Wisconsin legislature, these steps backward may not be taken.

An amendment to the Copyright Law now before Congress in H. R. Bill 20695, not only extends the *ad interim* period for the copyrighting of books of English origin from thirty to ninety days after deposit, but in another section limits the importation of books by libraries, either in single copies or in collections bought *en bloc*, as well as by individuals, by requiring consent of the American copyright proprietor or his representative as the condition of importation. This is in line with the contention of the author that he is entitled to sell his wares for each market without interference from other markets, and with that of the publisher that when he has bought rights for America he should not meet competition from outside the market which he has purchased. On the other hand, librarians contend that if the author is compensated he should be satisfied with that, and that the library should have the check on prices here which the right of importation, as at present exercised, affords. It is not probable that the amendment will receive favorable action during the present short session, but librarians who desire to accord effective protest should take the precaution to write immediately to their Senators and Representatives to that effect.

## SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1914

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article, like that of the similar surveys of reference books for previous years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1914, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new reference publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during the year 1914, mention is made also of some books of 1913, principally foreign publications, which were either issued, or received in this country, too late in 1913 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit certain foreign reference books of 1914 which probably should be recorded here, because, on account of the delay in importation due to the European war, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access, and examination of such books was therefore impossible.

### PERIODICALS AND INDEXES

New reference books about periodicals include both bibliographies and indexes. Among bibliographies the most important is the third edition of H. O. Severance's "Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada" (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Wahr, \$2.50), which is revised and enlarged from the second edition issued in 1909. This new edition has been enlarged by some thirty pages and contains over 10,000 titles, but wisely makes no claim to completeness. Absolute completeness, especially for minor or local titles, could not have been obtained, and the occasional omissions of important new journals, *e. g.* the *Romanic Review*, now three years old, will probably be corrected in the next edition.

The Royal Society's great task of indexing 19th century periodical articles on science in its "Catalogue of scientific papers 1800-1900," has advanced materially, by the issue of two new volumes, volume 13

(ser. 4, vol. 1) of the catalogue of authors and volume 3, part 2, of the subject index. The new author volume covers the letters A-B for the years 1884-1900 and indexes in all some 63,271 articles by 8929 authors from 1555 serials (Cambridge University Press, 50s.). The new part of the subject index, which completes the section of the index relating to physics, covers the subjects of electricity and magnetism, 1800-1900, and contains 23,300 entries (Cambridge University Press, 15s.).

An entirely new index to periodicals, which will be of use in very large or special libraries, is the "Repertorium op de nederlandsche tijdschriften," a monthly index to the principal Dutch periodicals, issued by the Royal Library at the Hague. Each number is arranged in a classified order based partly upon the Decimal Classification, resembling in this point the semi-annual index to Belgian periodicals, and has monthly author and subject indexes which are to be replaced at the end of the year by annual author and subject indexes to the classified lists. The nine parts issued February-October 1914 indexed some 3808 articles in 409 periodicals. The regular edition on ordinary book paper is sent free to any library which pays postage (.50 fl.) in advance, and there is also a special edition printed on one side the paper for clipping and mounting, and a separate issue in card form which may be specially subscribed for.

Minor changes in established indexes are the discontinuance of the annual index of the *London Times* and the announcement that one semi-annual volume for January-June 1914, and later quarterly volumes, will be substituted for it, and the change in date of the annual cumulation of the *Book Review Digest*, which hereafter will cumulate in the February instead of the December number.

A special index of a new type, printing of which was begun late in 1914, is "Public affairs information service, a co-operative clearing house of public affairs informa-

tion," published for the co-operating institutions by the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y. This new index, which is to be issued weekly with bi-monthly cumulations, not only indexes periodical articles, reports, and new books but includes also news items on topics of public affairs. While planned especially for the service of legislative reference libraries it should be of use in any large library specializing in social, civic, and political questions, which can afford it. (Apply to publishers for terms.)

An important index of another type is the "A. L. A. Index to general literature: Supplement 1900-1910," (Chicago: A. L. A. Publ. Board, \$4). This additional volume cumulates the indexes to general literature, essays, etc., included in the eleven volumes of the "Annual literary (library) index" 1900-1910 and includes also entries for analytical material in 125 new books not indexed in the A. L. I.

#### DEBATES

New editions in the Debater's handbook series are: "Municipal ownership," J. E. Morgan and E. D. Bullock, 2d edition; "Government ownership of railroads," by E. M. Phelps, 2d edition; "Initiative and referendum," by E. M. Phelps, 3d ed. An entirely new title in the series is "World peace," by M. K. Reely (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, \$1 each).

#### DISSERTATIONS

A new bibliography which is much more than a bibliography of dissertations, although its principal use in American libraries will probably be for its full lists of such publications, is "Verzeichnis der bis Ende 1912 an den Technischen Hochschulen des Deutschen Reiches erschienenen Schriften," edited by Dr. Paul Trommsdorff under the auspices of the Prussian Ministerium der geistlich und Unterrichts-angelegenheiten. (Berlin, Springer, 5 m.) Under an alphabetical place arrangement this work gives lists of publications of all the technical high schools of Germany, including for each institution not only its dissertations but also its administrative publications, periodicals, programs, miscellaneous works, etc., from the date of the founding

of each school to the end of 1912. Full information is given for each title, including in the case of dissertations information as to the different forms, periodical, book, etc., in which the thesis has been published.

The annual list of American dissertations in history, prepared by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, which was published separately for several years and later included in the *History Teachers Magazine*, has now been transferred to the *American Historical Review*. The 1913 list appears in the numbers for January and April, 1914, and the 1914 list is in the January, 1915, number.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The most important recent publication in this field is the new edition (second edition revised) of the New International encyclopædia, issue of which was begun early in 1914 and continued at intervals throughout the year, eight volumes, covering the letters A-For having been issued by the beginning of 1915. The work has been reset throughout and printed from new plates and shows very considerable revision and extension, both in the articles themselves and in the appended bibliographies, and in the inclusion of new articles, especially in the field of biography. The encyclopedia is published in several different bindings and on both ordinary and thin paper, but the ordinary paper edition in the library buckram binding will be found most satisfactory for libraries. (New York: Dodd, per set \$132.)

#### DICTIONARIES

The new English dictionaries are mainly small popular or very special works. Phyffe's "Eighteen thousand words often mispronounced" (New York: Putnam, \$1.50), is a revised and greatly enlarged edition of his "Twelve thousand words often mispronounced," and entirely supersedes the earlier work. "Putnam's word book," compiled by L. A. Flemming, is merely a reissue under another title of "Synonyms, antonyms and associated words" by the same compiler, published in 1913. As the only changes, aside from the title, seem to be in the binding and in the addition of a thumb index, libraries which have the "Syn-



onyms" will not need the "Word book." A useful small handbook is W. T. Rogers' new "Dictionary of abbreviations, being citations of those terms used in the professions, sports and trades" (London and New York: Macmillan, 7s. 6d., \$2). While for ordinary abbreviations this work is no better than the "New International dictionary" or the "New Standard dictionary," it contains many abbreviations, especially those used in England, which are not included in the general dictionaries. An important dictionary for scholarly and special use is the "Glossary of Tudor and Stuart words," compiled by W. W. Skeat, and edited with additions by A. L. Mayhew (Oxford University Press, 6s., \$1.75). This glossary lists words prevalent in educated use in Stuart and Tudor times but now either obsolete or surviving only in local or dialectal use or with changed meanings. The work includes some words not listed in the New English dictionary and supplies additional quotations for other words.

## RELIGION

The religious reference books of the year which are of interest in general libraries are few. The most important is undoubtedly the index volume of the "Catholic encyclopædia" which furnishes a much needed index of names and small subjects to the long and often very comprehensive articles in that important encyclopedia. Some supplementary articles are included in the index volume. (New York: Encyclopædia Press, \$6.) The new one volume edition of the "Encyclopædia Biblica" is merely a reprint on thin paper, with the rectification of some typographical errors, of the four volume edition issued 1899-1903 (London: Black; New York: Macmillan, 25s., \$6). The large or special library will find the "Apochrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament" edited, with introduction and critical and explanatory note, by R. H. Charles, a reference work of considerable importance, as it supplies the first fairly complete English edition of the noncanonical Jewish writings from 200 B. C. to 100 A. D. (Oxford University Press, 1913. 2 vols., \$19.25.)

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

Perhaps the most important new work of

reference in the field of political science is the "Cyclopedia of American government" edited by A. C. McLaughlin and Albert Bushnell Hart. (New York: Appleton, 3 vols., \$22.50.) This work which has been in active preparation during the past four years covers approximately the same field as Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science," a reference book once very useful but now badly out of date in many subjects. The "Cyclopedia of American government" has been well planned, the articles are by experts and are signed, there are appended bibliographies, many biographical articles, and an index of small subjects, but either the editorial supervision has not been sufficiently strict or there has been a lack of the final attention to detail necessary in a reference publication, for many typographical and other small errors have already been pointed out. If the long review of this work in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1915, is to be taken at its face value, the new cyclopedia will not entirely supersede Lalor, out of date and in need of replacement as the latter work is, but its many undoubtedly valuable articles will prove very useful, if the user is on his guard against the kind of small error noted above.

Of the many recent publications of the Bureau of the Census the most important is the new "Statistical atlas of the United States," prepared under the supervision of Charles S. Sloane, geographer of the census (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off.) Another recent publication of the Bureau of the Census which has high reference value on questions of American taxation, is "Taxation and revenue systems of state and local governments, a digest of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to taxation in the different states in 1912." (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 275 p. 50 cts.) This work is arranged alphabetically by states and gives for each state a digest of all laws in force in 1912, with a brief statement of legislation enacted in 1913 which materially affected revenue systems. A similar compilation by the same Bureau is the "Summary of state laws relating to the dependent classes, 1913" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 346 p. 40 cts), which furnishes digests, with exact references to stat-

utes, of the various state laws relating to administrative and supervisory agencies for dealing with the dependent classes, to conditions and methods of poor relief and to provision made for special classes. Compilations of full texts of laws on special subjects which have very great value as reference material on such subjects are: "Laws on trusts and monopolies, domestic and foreign" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 40 cts.), which gives the U. S. laws with tables of cases, the various state laws, constitutional provisions, statutes and court decisions and the laws of the principal foreign countries; and the new greatly enlarged edition of "Labor laws of the United States" which is issued as Bulletin no. 148 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 2 vols. \$3). This latter work supersedes both the 1908 edition published as the 22nd annual report of the Labor Bureau and its annual supplements.

Subject compilations of laws such as the above are more valuable to the research worker in the special subject than to the lawyer. A recent publication which is most useful to the lawyer and law librarian is the "Bouvier's law dictionary and concise encyclopedia," third revision (8th edition) by Francis Rawle. (Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Co.; St. Paul: West Pub. Co. 3 vols. \$19.50.) The revision of this standard work, the first undertaken since 1898, has been thorough and the dictionary has been extended from two to three volumes by the expansion of some of the main encyclopedic articles and the insertion of new articles.

The second edition of von Röhl's "Enzyklopädie des Eisenbahnwesens," which began publication in 1912, has now advanced to the sixth volume, covering the alphabet through Krisen. (Berlin: Urban, m 18.50 a vol.). The subject is treated from both the economic and administrative, and the engineering point of view. The longer articles are by experts and are signed. There are good illustrations, maps and statistical tables, and bibliographies for the longer articles. The balance of subjects is not always above criticism, however, *e. g.* the very important railway systems of Canada are dismissed rather summarily in an article of three pages and no map, while to the less

important systems of British East, South and West Africa seventeen pages and a map are given. A useful small handbook for certain railroad statistics which are sometimes difficult to obtain is F. M. Halsey's "Railroads of South and Central America" (New York: Fitch, \$1.50). This is especially useful for the Central American statistics which are found in few other places, and the South American figures are also useful as they are in some cases of later date than those given in the "South American yearbook."

#### YEARBOOKS AND DIRECTORIES

Two new yearbooks deserve mention. These are "The *Japan Gazette* Japan Yearbook, 1913-14" (Yokohama: *Japan Gazette*; London: Routledge, 5s.) which gives concise serviceable information of the handbook type, and the "South African yearbook 1914" compiled by W. H. Hosking (London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 10s., \$3.50), which contains accurate and fairly detailed statistics and information on resources, mining, commerce, tariff, government, laws, communications, etc., of South Africa and includes in addition a brief section of biographies.

Two recent trade directories are of special interest to American libraries because they supply information about regions whose trade is now of especial importance to Americans, that is, the various South American countries. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published as Miscellaneous series no. 13, a "Trade directory of South America, for the promotion of American export trade" (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. \$1.). Under an alphabetical arrangement by country and city this work gives lists of importers, dealers, banks, etc., interested in different lines of business, as: agricultural implements, books, clothing trade, fruit, furniture, etc. A very small amount of statistical information about each place is also given. Useful for much the same purpose, but covering a wider field, is the "Anuario de la America latina (Bailly-Bailliere-Riera)" now in its second year. (Barcelona, 35 ptas.) This work furnishes lists of names for towns, etc., in South and Central America, Cuba, and other islands, and gives in addition a

considerable amount of statistical descriptive and governmental information. It is especially useful for its lists of members of governments and legislatures, both national and provincial.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

Two very extensive bibliographies of freemasonry have been in process of publication at the same time. The "Bibliographie der freimaurerischen Literatur, hrsg. im Auftrage des Vereins deutscher Freimaurer, von August Wolfstieg," was completed in 1913. It gives a very full record of the literature of freemasonry in all countries and times, listing in all about 44,000 titles grouped in large classes. A full index of 536 pages includes authors, small subjects, titles and even first lines of poems. (Burb. b. M.: Vereins deutsch. Freem., 1911-13, 3 vols. m 73.50). The corresponding French work which promised to be more complete for the French literature of the subject, is "Bibliographie de la Franc-Maçonnerie et des sociétés secrètes, imprimés et manuscrits (langue française et langue latine)" by Paul Fesch, Joseph Denais and René Lay. This is still in process of publication, only two parts, covering the part of the alphabet A to *Compte rendu*, having been issued so far. (Paris: Soc. Bibliographique, 1912-13, fasc. 1-2, advance subsc. price 30 fr. per vol.) It is announced the work will probably extend to three volumes of several fascicles each.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The excellent German encyclopædia of the natural sciences, "Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften" has been nearly completed, as the parts of the tenth volume so far issued carry the alphabet into Z (Jena: Fischer, m 2.50 per lfg.). A new revised edition, the sixth of the "Smithsonian physical tables" is especially welcome as the last edition, though issued only in 1910, has been out of print for some time. The new edition is published as Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, vol. 63, no. 6, publ. no. 2269. "Van Nostrand's chemical annual 1913," (New York: Van Nostrand, \$2.50), is the third issue of a useful handbook of which the first and second issues appeared in 1907 and 1909. The new issue revises all

tables except those of organic compounds, adds various new tables and revises the bibliography. An encyclopedia of applied chemistry which promised to be more important than Thorpe is "Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie" by Fritz Ullmann (Berlin: Urban, m 32. per vol.). The articles are excellent, the bibliographies very full, and the illustrations good. The work is to be complete in about ten volumes, of which only volume one, covering part of the letter A, has so far appeared. A useful yearbook in a popular subject is the "Yearbook of wireless telegraphy and telephony 1914" (London: Marconi, 2s. 6d.) which is almost double the size of the first issue, 1913.

Two new engineering handbooks of importance are the "American handbook for electrical engineers" by Harold Pender (N. Y.: Wiley, 2033 p. \$5), and the "Structural engineers' handbook; data for the design and construction of steel bridges and buildings" by Milo Smith Ketchum (N. Y.: McGraw-Hill, 896 p. \$5.)

#### FINE ARTS

The "Standard cyclopedia of horticulture" by Liberty Hyde Bailey (New York: Macmillan, v. 1-2, \$6 each) though founded upon Professor Bailey's earlier work, the "Cyclopedia of American horticulture," has been so largely revised, rewritten, and extended that it is almost a new book. The scope of the work has been extended to include many plants of our insular possessions and European plants offered in American markets, the number of illustrations has been doubled and special features added, such as a synopsis of the plant kingdom, a key to families and genera and various glossaries. A useful bibliography of architecture now issued in a new edition is the Boston Public Library "Catalogue of books relating to architecture, construction and decoration, 2d ed. with an additional section on city planning" (Boston Public Library, 535 p. \$1). This new edition is more than double the size of the first edition, 1894.

Two American libraries are publishing special catalogs which are important contributions to musical bibliography. The very fine Library of Congress "Catalogue of opera librettos printed before 1800,"

prepared by O. G. T. Sonneck (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 2 vols. \$2 per set) is very valuable not only as a guide to the contents of a rich collection but also for its very detailed historical and bibliographical notes and full indexes which make it almost an encyclopedia of its subject. The "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public Library of the city of Boston" which has been in process of publication since 1910, has advanced one step nearer completion by the issue of part one of volume three which carries the alphabet through the word Storace (Boston Public Library, \$1 a part). A new special dictionary which will be of great use in special collections, though it will not be needed in anything but the largest general libraries, is "Real Lexikon der Musikinstrumente, zugleich ein Polyglossar für das gesamte Instrumentengebiet" compiled by Curt Sachs (Berlin: Bard, 1913, m 35). It gives adequate descriptions, often with illustrations and bibliographical references, of a very large number of instruments of all times and lands, indicating the name of each instrument in the various languages in which the name occurs. Entry is under the German term, but there are cross references from terms in all other languages.

#### LITERATURE

A useful new work of a popular type is "Heroes and heroines of fiction, modern prose and poetry" by William S. Walsh (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$3.50). This is a dictionary of fictitious characters, with indication of the novel in which the character appears, brief characterization, illustrative quotation, etc. It includes names not given in Wheeler, Brewer, etc., but is less useful for characters of certain authors, such as Dickens, Hardy, etc., than the special dictionaries of those authors. Baker's "Guide to historical fiction," (London: Routledge; New York: Macmillan, 21s., \$6), although based upon the author's earlier work "History in fiction" is so revised and enlarged as to be practically a new work. It is proving very useful not only as a guide to fiction dealing with a certain epoch or historical event, but also for its descriptive notes which in some cases are sufficiently full to give brief outlines of

plots. The tenth edition of Bartlett's "Familiar quotations," revised and enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole (Boston: Little, \$3), follows the general plan of the well-known ninth edition, but is enlarged by the addition of quotations from authors who have attained recognized standing since the issue of that edition in 1891. The list of quotations has been extended by 192 pages and the index has been enlarged by 104 pages. An entirely new book of quotations is "Memorabilia mathematica; or the philosopher's quotation book" (New York: Macmillan \$3) which lists about 1000 rather long quotations selected from the works of some 300 general and mathematical writers.

Chief among the new author dictionaries should be mentioned the "Concise Dante dictionary" by Paget Toynbee (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.) Though based upon the author's "Dictionary of proper names and notable matters in the works of Dante," published in 1898 and now out of print, the new work is much more than an abridgment, as it includes some names and material not included in the earlier work, omits names in one poem now known not to have been written by Dante and brings other matter in line with more recent information. Conciseness is attained by judicious condensation rather than by omission of anything vital. An author-dictionary of a different type is the "Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné," written by Edward Fitzgerald and edited and annotated by his greatniece, Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald Kerrick (London and New York: Macmillan, 2 vols., 8s., \$3). This dictionary gives an alphabetical list of all characters mentioned in the "Letters," with brief biography of each, notes and references to the text, and quotations. "An index to the works of John Henry, Cardinal Newman," compiled by John Rickaby (London: Longmans, 6s.) furnishes a useful subject index to a much used set of writings. The "Kipling index" published and distributed free on receipt of postage by the Macmillan company, London, is a serviceable little title and first line index which although prepared with special reference to English editions of Kipling can be used in part with the American editions. A much more important work



is "A Tennyson concordance," compiled by Arthur E. Baker (London: Kegan Paul; New York: Macmillan, 25s., \$7.50), which furnishes a key to all the words, with the exception of about 250 common words, used in the Poetic and Dramatic works in the Macmillan edition, in the poems included in the life of Tennyson by his son, and in the Suppressed poems edited by J. C. Thomson. The use of four alphabets is something of a hindrance to quick reference work, but the real value of the concordance as a serviceable guide to the works of a much quoted author is not materially lessened by that fact.

There have been several important reference bibliographies, especially in the field of the various foreign literatures. In some ways the most noteworthy, though not the most frequently used, of these, is the Cornell University "Catalogue of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske," compiled by Halldor Hermannsson (Ithaca: The University, 755 p. \$6), which is much more than a bibliography of Icelandic literature, as it includes history, description, law, etc. Professor Gustave Lanson's valuable "Manuel bibliographique de la littérature française" has been completed by the publication of a fifth volume which furnishes some supplementary references and provides a detailed index to the whole work (Paris: Hachette, 4 fr.). Two excellent bibliographies for subjects hitherto inadequately treated in such works are Fitzmaurice-Kelly's "Bibliographie de la littérature espagnole" (Paris: Colin, 1913, 2 fr.) and the "Bibliography of Irish philology and literature" (Dublin, 1913, 4s. 6d.) issued by the National Library at Dublin. A compact German work which is very useful for its many bibliographic lists as well as for its concise encyclopedic information is "Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon, biographisches und bibliographisches Handbuch mit Motivübersichten und Quellen-nachweisen" by H. A. Krüger (Munich: Beck, 483 p. m 7.50), which gives in one alphabetical list biographical sketches of German writers of all periods and articles on forms and subjects of German literature. Author bibliographies which deserve mention are the "Bibliographie Stendhalienne" by Henri Cordier (Paris: Champion, 10

fr.), and the "Bibliography of first editions of James Russell Lowell" by Luther Livingston (New York: Priv. pr., \$10).

Among good recent anthologies are two in fields heretofore inadequately covered in such collections. These are the "Oxford book of Canadian verse" chosen by Wilfrid Campbell (Oxford University Press, \$2) and "A century of parody and imitation" edited by Walter Jerrold and R. M. Leonard (Oxford University Press, 1913, 429 p. 50 cts.). The latter excludes the work of living parodists, but furnishes otherwise a very comprehensive and representative collection.

#### BIOGRAPHY

New titles in biography are principally of the small handbook or "Who's who" type. The sixth biennial edition of "Who's who in New York" which was due in 1913, was issued in the spring of 1914 (New York: Who's who in N. Y. city and state, \$10). The new edition is useful and is necessary in libraries which have many calls for New York biography, but in size and binding is open to criticism. It is now issued in an awkward limp leather quarto instead of the former convenient cloth octavo and the price has been doubled. More important is the eighth edition, 1914-15, of "Who's who in America" (Chicago: Marquis, \$5) which contains some 4,426 names not found in the seventh edition, 1912-13. An entirely new work of this class is the "Woman's who's who of America," a biographical dictionary of contemporary women in the United States and Canada (New York: American Commonwealth Co., \$4), which contains about 10,000 concise biographical sketches, including in that number a large proportion of comparatively unknown names. "Vem är det? 1914, upplags—och handbok över samtida kända svenska män och kvinnor," edited by Erik Thyselius (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1913, 393 p. m 4.50), is a new Swedish "Who's who" on the same general plan as the Danish "Kraks blaa bog," started in 1910, and the Norwegian "Hvem er hvem" published in 1912 (Kristiania: Aschehoug, kr. 4).

A new dictionary of French biography which promises to be of importance is "Les parlementaires français; dictionnaire biographique et bibliographique des sénateurs,

députés, ministres ayant siège dans les assemblées législatives de 1900 à 1914" by René Samuel and Géo Bonét-Maury (Paris: Roustan, 479 p. fr. 7.50), which gives biographical sketches of a fairly full "Who's who" type, lists of writings and an indication of the political party to which the subject of the biography belongs. The present volume though issued first forms the second volume of a work in two volumes which is intended to cover the period 1890-1914 and to supplement though with briefer articles the more extended "Dictionnaire des parlementaires français 1789-1889" by Adolphe Robert and Gaston Cougny (Paris: 1889-92, 5 vols.). This new work should be especially useful as a partial substitute for an up-to-date volume of "Qui êtes-vous" of which no issue has appeared since that of 1909-10.

"Fred John's annual, mainly a biographical record of Australasia's prominent people," which was published at Adelaide in 1912 and 1913, has been transferred to London, where the third issue, 1914, has been published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. (242 p. 5s.) A 1913 edition of the "Biographical directory of the railway officials of America," the first revision since 1906, contains 4200 brief articles, of which 1500 are new. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1913, 623 p. \$4.) This work is too special to be needed in the medium sized general library, but in the large or special engineering library should prove useful as it includes many names not given in "Who's who in America." A new edition of the "Historical register of officers of the Continental army during the War of the Revolution" by F. B. Heitman (Washington: Rare Book Shop, 685 p. \$10) is both revised and enlarged and contains the records of some 14,000 officers as against the 8000 listed in the first edition, 1893. An important publication in quite a different field of biography is the "Liber memorialis, notices biographiques" issued by the University of Ghent (Ghent: Vanderpoorten, 1913, 2 vols.) This handsomely printed work gives detailed biographies with full bibliographies of the 258 members of the faculty since the establishment of the university in 1817. A new bibliography which should be very useful in its own field is "A check list of bi-

ographical directories and general catalogues of American colleges and universities" compiled by Eva Alice Cole and printed in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for January, 1915.

#### GENEALOGY

Several important works in genealogy have been either published or completed during the year. The great "Scot's peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, which has been in process of publication since 1904, has been completed by the issue of volume nine which supplies a minute alphabetical index to the family histories contained in volumes 1-8. (Edinburgh: Douglas, 9 vols. £11 5s.) A new work which promises to be useful in the large reference library is "Titled nobility of Europe, an international peerage" compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruigny and Raineval (London: Harrison, 42s.). This contains fairly full accounts of existing titles of nobility and biographies of living members of each family included in one international list arranged alphabetically under the chief title borne by the head of the house. There is a full index to surnames, variations in spelling, merged titles and to titled members of a family whose names differ from that of the head of the house. The list claims to be fairly complete for all British, Spanish, Belgian, and Portuguese titles, for French ducal titles, and for Austrian, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and Finnish titles above the rank of baron.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION

Two new regional encyclopedias have appeared during the year. The "Enciclopedia de la America del Sur," edited by W. H. Koebel (London: South American Publ. Co., 4 vols. \$31.50), is a popular work in Spanish, and seems to be strong in information on a side of South American affairs which is of special interest at present, that is on the side of industries, commerce, resources, economic development, etc. Unfortunately, it is almost entirely lacking on the side of South American literature and biography, and there are no bibliographies appended to the articles. Of a different type is the "Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch West-Indie" edited by H. D. Benjamins and

J. F. Snelleman. This work is planned to cover all subjects of interest in connection with the Dutch West Indies, biography, history, ethnology, place names, plant and animal life, etc., and there are bibliographies. Publication is in parts and of the fifteen parts projected three have already been issued. (The Hague: Nijhoff, 2 fl. a pt.)

While it is unfortunately true that there is no dictionary of English place names corresponding to the great "Dictionnaire topographique de la France," which is being published by the French government, partial substitutes may be found in the monographs on place names of the various counties, which are being published by the Cambridge University Press and the Oxford University Press. All of these small dictionaries treat place names from the point of view of philology only and supply no gazetteer or historical information, but within their special field they have high reference value. Among those published by the Cambridge Press are: "Place names of Nottinghamshire" by Heinrich Mutschmann (1913, 179 p., 7s. 6 d.), "Place names of Sussex" by R. G. Roberts (1914, 210 p. 10s.), and "Place names of south-west Yorkshire" by Armitage Goodall (1914, 374 p., 7s. 6d.). The Oxford list includes "Place names of Oxfordshire" by H. Alexander (1912, 5s.), "Warwickshire place names," by W. Duignan (1912, 5s.), and "Place names of Berkshire," by W. W. Skeat (1911, 2s.).

Gazetteers of the year include a new edition, revised, of "Chambers concise gazetteer of the world" edited by David Patrick and William Geddie (London: Chambers, 6s.) and the very excellent new revision of the "Survey gazetteer of the British Isles, topographical, statistical and commercial" by J. G. Bartholomew, revised in accordance with the returns of the 1911 census (Edinburgh: Bartholomew, 15s.). This gives, in one alphabetical list, brief accounts not only of all towns, villages and hamlets but also of seats, shooting lodges, deer forests, fishing lochs, streams, grouse moors, etc., which have special names, but which would not, of course, be included in ordinary general gazetteers. A new dictionary of classical geography which promises to be of use in the college library is "Lexique de géo-

graphie ancienne," by Maurice Besnier (Paris: Klincksieck, 12 fr.), a small work which gives brief notices under the ancient or classical place name with an index of modern names. The encyclopedic information about each place is of the briefest, but there are copious references to classical writings, and especially inscriptions, in which the place is mentioned. The references to inscriptions may make the manual of especial use to students of epigraphy.

A new work which is not strictly a reference book but which may be mentioned, as it will be used more often for reference than for consecutive reading, is the "Oxford survey of the British Empire," edited by A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth (Oxford Univ. Press, 6 vols., 70s.) Two new guide books which have special value under present world conditions are the new Baedeker handbook on "Russia," a country now included for the first time in the English series of Baedekers (New York: Scribner, \$5.40) and the "Japanese empire, including Korea and Formosa with chapters on Manchuria and the Trans-Siberian Railway" by T. P. Terry (Boston: Houghton, \$5). This latter is an excellent guidebook of the Baedeker type and is especially useful as there is no Baedeker for Japan and the latest edition of Murray's "Handbook of Japan" is 1907.

The Library of Congress has published a third volume of its fine "Catalogue of geographic atlases" which lists the titles added to the collection since the issue of volumes 1-2 in 1909. There is a brief author list, a main subject-chronological list with full descriptions and very valuable contents and bibliographic notes, and a minute alphabetical index of some 33,000 entries. The author list includes references to volumes 1-2 also and forms a complete checklist for the whole collection of some 4000 atlases (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off, \$1.25).

#### HISTORY

The "Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde" by Johannes Hoops of which the first volume, covering the letters A-E was completed in 1913 (Strassburg: Trübner, m 24) treats the archaeology, antiquities, customs and early history of the Germanic peoples in something the same

way that the various dictionaries of classical antiquities treat the corresponding Greek and Roman subjects. Two new volumes in the Archives series issued by the Carnegie Institution are: "Guide to the materials in London archives for the history of the United States since 1783" by C. O. Paullin and F. L. Paxson (Washington: Carnegie Inst., 642 p. \$4) and "Guide to materials for American history to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain, vol. 2, departmental and miscellaneous papers" by Charles M. Andrews (Washington: Carnegie Inst. 427 p. \$3). "Putnam's handbook of universal history" (New York: Putnam, 415 p., \$2.50) is an enlarged edition of "Tabular views of universal history," and differs from the earlier by the addition of tables of events from July 1907 to October 1914, and an alphabetical index to all the tables. Unfortunately, the handbook is issued only in limp leather binding. A change in the publication of the very useful annual index "Writings on American history" should be noted. This bibliography, which was published 1906-08 by Macmillan and 1909-1911 by the American Historical Association, is now issued in this country by the Yale University Press and in England by the Oxford University Press (\$2, 8s. 6d.).

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

A new index of great importance is "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs 1828-1861" by A. R. Hasse (Washington: Carnegie Inst., pt. 1, A-H). This work, which is based upon a nearly complete collection of documents on foreign affairs in the New York Public Library, indexes, in addition to the reports of Congress, the Senate journal for diplomatic and consular appointments and treaty ratifications, the opinions of the Attorney General for decisions on questions of international controversy, the Statutes at large for acts and resolutions relating to international affairs and the *Congressional Globe* and its predecessors for speeches and correspondence. Only part one, A-H, has been issued so far, but when the work is completed there will be a series of indexes of U. S. foreign affairs 1789-1899, as the period 1789-1828 is covered by the indexes

to the foreign affairs volumes of the "American State Papers," the period 1828-1861 by this new index, and the period 1861-1899 by the "General index to the published volumes of the diplomatic correspondence and foreign relations 1861-1899," issued in 1902 by the State Department.

A new English list "Guide to the principal Parliamentary papers relating to the Dominions (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 190 p. 3s. 6d.) indexes the English Parliamentary material relating to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa and to general questions of colonization. As it seems to include no material not accessible through the general indexes to the Parliamentary Papers it will be of use more as a subject bibliography than as a document index. The preface includes an authoritative explanation by the librarian of the House of Commons of what the English Parliamentary Papers are.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Various new subject and author bibliographies have already been mentioned in connection with the subjects to which they relate. The most important new publication in the field of national bibliography is the "English catalogue of books issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801-1835," compiled by R. A. Peddie and Quintin Waddington (London: Low, 662 p., 105s.). This new volume, which completes the series of the English catalogue for the 19th century, includes all works of its period listed in the various London catalogues and in the predecessors of the *Publishers' Circular*, and the British museum and corrects many errors incorporated in the early trade lists. Some 36,000 books are recorded.

Arber's "Transcripts of the records of the Stationers' Company, London," which covered the years 1556-1640, is being continued and supplemented by a new set of transcripts edited by Eyre, King's Printer, and privately printed by the Roxburghe Club. The new set of transcripts is to be complete in three volumes and to cover the records from 1640 to 1708. Volume one, covering 1640-68, was issued in 1913. Libraries which are able to secure



this work will find it invaluable source material for English 17th century bibliography.

A new library catalog which promises to have considerable use as a bibliography is the "Catalogue of printed books in the library of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple, alphabetically arranged with an index of subjects by C. E. A. Bedwell (Glasgow: Printed for the Society by Robert Maclehose. 3 vols. 30s.) The authorities follow A. L. A. rules in the main, and the information given includes full title, place, date and size. While this new catalog will be most useful as a bibliography of law it includes other subjects as well

and may prove useful for English publications of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Two bibliographies of incunabula have been extended by the publication of new volumes. Peddie's "Conspectus incunabulorum, pt. 2," carries the alphabet through the letter G, corresponding to volume two of Hain (London: Grafton, 15s.). Reichling's "Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri repertorium bibliographicum, additiones et emendationes" has been continued by the publication of part seven which adds new records principally from Swiss libraries and includes an index to all titles listed in parts 1-7.

## THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG

### SECOND PAPER: THE STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

IN the previous paper we gave at some length the story of the founding of the Imperial Public Library and its formal opening in 1814. The present paper will be devoted to the history and development of the library during the last hundred years.

Shortly after the opening it was necessary to lay down strict rules controlling the use of books. The librarians were daily required to check all books issued, whether Slavonic, Russian or foreign, to make an official record of individuals who used the library, and to return to their places books which had not been used by readers for one week. To prevent individuals from retaining books too long, Olenin proposed to ask of each reader, on returning a book, whether he had finished with it or desired to have it again. If the book was wanted a second time a slip of paper was to be inserted in the volume, and books returned with such tickets were reserved for readers. Books which had not been called for within two weeks were returned to the shelves, as were also books which had not been read through in the course of two weeks.

During the first years the readers seem to have been very careful in the use of books, but in the '30's, when the number of readers began to increase, many instances of carelessness began to appear. Pictures

and illustrations disappeared from volumes, and Olenin recommended that the use of the library be more strictly confined to persons who were interested from purely scientific, literary or artistic standpoints. He did not regard the library as intended to serve for pleasure, but as contributing to science, believing that light literature could be found in the cafés, clubs and elsewhere, and that there should be excluded from the library such books as might corrupt morals. He gave instructions to those in charge of departments containing such books to segregate them and withdraw them from use. In 1836 he laid down the rule that no such books should be given out without special permission. In 1837 he forbade the issuing of books to minors. From this year the library began to receive for its guidance printed lists issued by the censor, consisting of books either suppressed or allowed to circulate with certain parts suppressed; but Olenin maintained that such books should be found in the library as an institution of learning. Towards the middle of the '30's new rules for the use of the reading room were found necessary. Much annoyance was caused by the loud talking of persons who were not embarrassed by disturbing others, and there were instances of discourtesy towards the assistants. To



avoid such treatment of the officials in a government office, the administration issued strict instructions to the librarians and their assistants to observe the following procedure: They were not to admit visitors who exhibited such rudeness of manner or who conducted themselves improperly. In case of altercation or improper utterances, or noisy rebukes, it would be the duty of the officials to demand immediately the assistance of the police, such as was provided for in the detailed rules confirmed by the Emperor.

The hours of opening proved too short for the needs of the readers, who began to request admission on other days of the week, and, even on holidays. Special permission was given to people engaged in research and people who occupied a more or less prominent position. For example, the editor of the journal of the Minister of Education was allowed to work every day, and free access was granted to certain military officers who were conducting special studies in military tactics. Olenin also sanctioned the loaning out of certain books to government institutions of various kinds. In 1814 a book was loaned for the first time to a private individual, a Metropolitan of the Church, because it would be much more convenient for him to use it at his house than at the library, an arrangement suggested by Olenin himself.

Comparatively few books were added during Olenin's administration, because of the absence of direct appropriations for that purpose. From 1814 to 1842 only 70,000 rubles were expended for books. Olenin's chief object was to get as complete a collection of Russian books as possible, and for this purpose he sometimes kept one or more agents in Moscow. He also tried to secure sets of periodicals, and was particularly successful in 1821. From abroad, Olenin acquired books chiefly on art and Roman archaeology, but also some books on geography and travel. He continued his efforts to build up a collection covering the Napoleonic wars, but here he met with only partial success.

Beginning with 1819, a careful register was kept of all books received. Olenin paid particular attention to the protection of the library from the danger of fire, and,

among other things, petitioned for the purchase of an adjoining building containing a restaurant considered dangerous as a fire risk. In 1820, on the occasion of a fire in the palace at Tzarskoe Selo, he induced the Minister to insure the library and its belongings, the Emperor agreeing to pay the premiums out of the general state funds. Owing to difficulties in securing a company to take so large a risk, it was possible to insure in Russia only the building and the Russian library; the remaining books and manuscripts were insured in foreign companies.

The desire to secure the return of certain copies taken from the Zaluski library and transferred to the library of the Jesuits brought to the Emperor's attention the fact that the Imperial Public Library possessed no complete catalog, and this fact led the Minister to urge the rapid completion of the catalogs. In 1817 Olenin reported that 80,000 cards had already been prepared, but the work of writing the catalogs themselves had not been begun, and in Olenin's opinion three or four years might elapse before it could be begun. Olenin did not urge the preparation of a printed catalog, but a manuscript one for the use of the library staff. In his opinion, the readers scarcely needed such catalogs, because those who came into the library out of mere curiosity would not look through a dozen or a score of volumes, but would simply depend upon the knowledge of the library assistants, whose duty it was to call to the reader's attention all curious or interesting works. On the other hand, the serious reader who came to the library to work with some definite volume or volumes in mind, if he did not remember or know the author of the work he wished to consult, must at least recall the division to which it belonged, and then he would consult the classed catalog of the special department, in which he would find the books arranged in alphabetical order. Olenin advised against the publication of a full catalog because of the expense and comparatively small service to be derived from it. In his opinion, printed catalogs should be made only of manuscripts and rare books. The Minister of Education and the Emperor were very desirous that the

work of cataloging should be hastened, and when, in 1817, Olenin requested certain monetary rewards for the officers of the library, he was informed that this matter would be taken up after the catalogs had been finished. Then they began to draw up rules and regulations as to methods of procedure. In May, 1818, Olenin called a meeting of officials and honorary librarians to discuss the importance of meeting the desire of the Emperor, and certain questions were put to them as to the nature of the catalog to be made. A week was given to answer these questions. Twenty replies were received. Some gave merely a formal answer; others presented veritable treatises on library economy. The most practicable seemed to be the recommendations of Krylov, who thought that the library should have an alphabetical title catalog, an alphabetical author catalog, and a systematic catalog based on Olenin's classification.

In August, 1818, the Minister of Education requested a report of progress, and advised that the existing catalogs of the great libraries of Europe should be taken into consideration in developing plans for the catalog of the Imperial Public Library. Olenin finally decided that there was to be a subject catalog and an author catalog, the books in each language being listed separately. The Minister expressed his satisfaction with the progress that had been made, and urged Olenin again to take all possible measures to avoid delay. Owing to difficulties encountered in planning a subject catalog, the work of writing the catalogs was not immediately begun. In February, 1819, final rules were issued for the writing of the catalogs, and apparently a beginning was actually made in writing them. Olenin issued forty-five very detailed rules for the guidance of the assistants. All other work in the library was held up in order to hasten the work on these catalogs, and several of the honorary librarians were called upon for aid. By the end of 1819 twelve volumes of the subject catalog were already finished. They included 36,300 titles. The volumes, when finished, were immediately delivered to the Minister, and on January 10, 1820, the Minister informed Olenin that it was the desire of the Emperor to present the librarians

with appropriate rewards in order to encourage them to further industrious labor on the catalog. Incidentally, the Emperor forbade the selling of duplicates from the Zaluski library. A year later, Olenin presented to the Minister ten more volumes, which were received "with the same grace as the preceding." In the beginning of the '30's there remained only the description of the manuscript department and the cataloging of dissertations. After getting the Zaluski library properly classified and cataloged, Olenin turned his attention to the manuscripts, which were taken up in groups.

The number of duplicates increased rapidly, and frequent requests were made by learned institutions that a part of these duplicates might be placed at their disposal. In some cases these requests were granted "by imperial will." The first was in 1840, when about 24,500 volumes were transferred to Poland for use in its educational institutions, and 1,900 volumes were presented to the University of St. Petersburg.

Olenin asked all assistants to give him their addresses so that he could call upon them at any moment in case the Emperor came unexpectedly. When the Emperor called he gave orders that one of the halls of the new building should be named after Larin, who had bequeathed the money which was used for the construction of the new wing. The Emperor disapproved of any part of the building being used for living quarters.

In 1811, on behalf of the officials of the library and the Academy of Arts, Olenin asked that the library and the Academy of Arts be ranked as institutions of higher learning, and that the assistants be accordingly freed from the necessity of taking examinations which were required of civil officials for such titles as collegiate assessor or civil councilor. In 1826, S. Thoma, the translator of Karamzin's history, petitioned the Emperor for a position on the staff of the library "in order that he might with greater convenience pursue his work of translating Russian authors." Olenin disapproved of the appointment on the ground that the library was more in need of Oriental scholars than of those familiar with the French language, and Olenin requested that

hereafter no appointment be made except at his request. Olenin succeeded in adding to his staff men of broad scholarship and culture. Being of an active and energetic character, he devoted himself to his beloved library with an almost youthful ardor and enthusiasm. He was never weary of working for the advantage of the officials, particularly of those in whom he saw evidence of interest in their work and love for it.

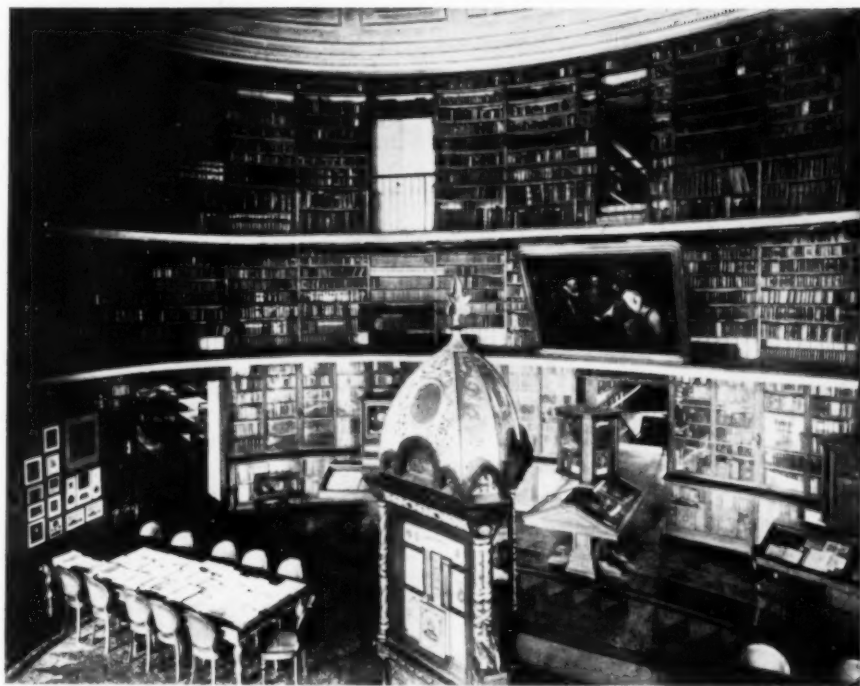
#### BUTURLIN'S ADMINISTRATION

D. P. Buturlin, born in 1790, was educated at home and engaged in a military career. In 1813 he fought in the battle of Leipzig. In 1843 he was appointed to the directorship of the Imperial Public Library. He was a great authority on military history, and even now his works, written almost exclusively in French, are not entirely without value. He was active in connection with the censorship, and was appointed a member of a committee to investigate the censor's bureau; this committee held over for eight years. The committee brought the censorship to a state of extreme strictness and called forth much disapproval, which was clearly manifest in the pages of many writers. Such a cautious and conservative man as Nikitenko, who had formerly been the censor, made the following entry in his diary: "The procedure of Buturlin has been such that it is impossible either to write or print anything whatsoever." A great many anecdotes are current as to Buturlin's views of the censorship,—one to the effect that the Bible ought to be excised were it not such a well-known book. Buturlin's views were of the strictest and most conservative type. His character was imperious and even cruel. Nevertheless, he did quite a little for the library. He called the attention of the officials of the library to any failure to conform to the imperial statutes, and advised them to familiarize themselves with these statutes as soon as possible. In many rooms books lay on the floor in huge piles, and so gave the appearance of disorder. Thereupon he assigned one room to each man, and made him responsible for its order. Learning that Vostokof kept in the manuscript department his own books and books

belonging to the Paleographical Commission, he ordered that the books should be removed and that hereafter no books not belonging to the library should be brought into it. He interested himself particularly in the department of manuscripts, and allowed no one except library officials to enter it without express permission of the director, and he issued precise rules to prevent any abuse or loss of manuscripts. As might be conjectured, the growth of the library under Buturlin was small, only about 16,000 volumes being added in the whole six years. These included, however, two valuable collections of books written in various Slavonic languages.

Under Buturlin the cataloging continued along the lines laid down by Olenin. Extensive changes were made in the shelving of the books, the idea being to bring together the books on one subject which were scattered throughout the library. Manuscripts were classified according to subject matter on the basis of Olenin's system, with some further subdivision which the subjects demanded. There were found to be 18,321 manuscripts in 41 languages. Most of these were written on paper, but there were 920 on parchment, four on papyrus, and 23 on palm leaves. One half were on religious history and legal subjects. The catalog was completed in 28 manuscript volumes, still in use in the library. All the librarians were called to work upon it. The work is especially valuable in view of the full description of the contents of the manuscripts. Both the readers and the officials are to this day guided by this catalog, and newly acquired manuscripts are entered in the same way.

One important change was made by Buturlin in regard to the distribution of books. He decided not to arrange the books of any division in strictly scientific order, but only to systematize the catalog. This was a departure from Olenin's system. From the point of view of the inner life of the library, it was an important innovation. Systematic arrangement on shelves would involve useless waste of space. The addition of a very large collection would involve the shifting of many thousands of books, and changes in the system of the sciences caused by their rapid growth and



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG—THE ROUND ROOM

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the appearance of new ideas might make it necessary to transfer books from one set of shelves to another. This decision had the further result of fixing the book in its place on the shelf and the location of each book was marked on a label pasted on the inside of the cover,—a system still maintained in the library. Buturlin also undertook the description of prints and fine editions,—a work which Olenin had already begun.

#### NEW RULES IN REGARD TO VISITORS

To avoid danger from fire, Buturlin proposed that the library should be closed in the winter at dusk, and in this connection the Minister of Education suggested a complete revision of the rules for visitors. The library was open on holidays, but only for the return of borrowed books. Only two books were loaned to one individual at a time, except by special permission of the director. *Belles lettres* and unbound books were not issued at all. If more than one person had need of the same book at the same time, preference was given to the person who by his calling had the greater need or stronger professional claim. Two reading rooms were provided; one for ordinary books, and the other for rare books. Overcoats, shawls and wraps had to be left with the porter in the hall. Persons not properly dressed were refused admission and loud conversation was strictly forbidden. An official of the library guilty of violating rules was subject to dismissal. Students in the gymnasiums were allowed to read in the library at stated hours, but minors and the students of the lower grades were forbidden to use the library. Buturlin also proposed in 1843 the loaning of books for use at home on condition of a money deposit to cover the value of the book. He spoke of the usefulness of this innovation, particularly for those who were elderly or in feeble health. In 1847 an answer was received to the effect that the suggestion was impracticable. In this year the circulation of books decreased in number because the students of two day schools were forbidden the use of the library. Buturlin asked for larger funds so as to increase the number of officials, but the Minister of Education did not look with favor upon the request.

Buturlin also was successful in laying down certain prerequisites for foreigners who aspired to positions on the staff, and he proposed to abolish the position of honorary librarian. "Not one of them," said Buturlin, "ever works in the library," and during the first six months that he had held office he had never seen one of them. No answer to this request was received during Buturlin's lifetime, but in the statutes which were confirmed by the Emperor in 1850 there is no account taken of honorary librarians. Buturlin took several steps to increase the funds available for the purchase of books. He asked for 9,000 rubles per year, but through the opposition of the Minister of Finance the request was denied, as was also his request to equip the cases in the library with wire gratings, the expense of which was estimated at 22,000 rubles. Fearing fire, he not only opposed the lighting of the library in any way, but ordered all the connecting doors which were not absolutely necessary bricked up, and he left only one door open for communication between one part of the building and another. To the same end, he also proposed cellar heating, but as this would have cost 55,000 rubles, it met with opposition by the Minister of Finance.

Buturlin realized only a part of his plans for the library; not all of the books were shelved according to his new plans, nor were they all cataloged at the time of his death. He succeeded in getting made a description of the books in the department of history, but not in having the catalogs written.

#### KORF'S ADMINISTRATION

Beginning with Korf's administration, the library took on new life. "Up to Korf and after Korf" is a familiar way of designating periods in the library history. Before Korf the library was a public library in name only. He made it a public library in fact. Under his direction the library entered upon a career of extraordinary development, and became most useful. He inspired it with a new spirit.

Modeste Andreevich Korf was born in 1800, and studied at the Tzarskoe Selo Lycée, where he was a classmate of

Pushkin. Later he studied law and did a certain amount of work on encyclopedias. He received a government appointment to assist in the compilation and codification of laws. As a result of his legal training he became strong as a systematizer. He set a very high estimate on public service and enjoyed the special favor of the Emperor. He had charge of some work in connection with drafting new rules for the censorship and advised the formation of a special committee to investigate its defects.

When Buturlin died, in 1849, the Emperor had already formed a plan to combine with the directorship of the Imperial Public Library the duties of the chief censor. This combination made Korf especially suited for the position, which at that time involved also the directorship of the Rumiantsev Museum. The Emperor issued a ukase in 1850 which provided that the library should be transferred from the Minister of Education to the Ministry of the Court. Korf called attention to two fundamental hindrances to the development of the library: 1. Insufficient funds. 2. Defective management. The management he considered an anomaly. He made the point that a public library, like a museum or an art gallery, was an imperial luxury constituting one of the objects of national fame and pride. He believed that its management under the Minister of Education was too cumbrous, since it was often necessary to wait weeks and months for a decision from the Ministry, and all the arrangements of the library might be upset by a single word of the Minister. Korf argued that in a library there was need of personal energy and quickness of thought and decision. Under the direction of the Minister of Education it was often necessary to give up incipient changes which might prove beneficial if allowed to mature. He therefore concluded that the only way for the library to reach efficient administration was for the Emperor to liberate it from the harmful influences which came from its present situation by bringing it under his direct supervision and making it, so to speak, his own. Without the increase of funds and this desired change in its management, Korf claimed

that the library could not be brought out of its embarrassed situation by any amount of enthusiasm or industry.

One might gather from Korf's account that nothing of fundamental importance had been accomplished in the library,—which the preceding account shows to be untrue. Of course, a great deal remained to be done. Buturlin had noted the same disorders which Korf observed, but he had not described them with the same vividness and clearness. Korf's main criticisms were directed at the condition of the building, which he said presented a picture of extreme decrepitude. The stoves in various parts of the building were right next to the books and the latter might catch fire any moment. The floors and the ugly bookcases were painted a crude red. Doors and windows were leaky and drafty. The wooden staircases and galleries were defective. The furniture, which was of the crudest workmanship, was broken and the leather upholstering worn out. There was a total absence of interior decoration, which would impress every visitor. The library made practically no purchases and so it acquired only what chance brought to it. There was, said Korf, no unity of plan in the building up of the collections. While the library contained many old and rare books, it was astonishingly barren in the requisite modern works. In spite of the proposals for alphabetizing the books, they continued for the most part in haphazard order, even without discrimination of sizes. The huge mass of duplicates was piled up helter skelter in a separate building, partly in cases, partly on the floor and in the windows. Another huge mass of unbound, unsorted pamphlets, going under the arbitrary name of dissertations, was piled up mountain high in a loft which was without flooring, stoves, or windows. Except for the inventory of the Zaluski collection, which, since it contained no shelf numbers, was comparatively useless, the library had only two catalogs,—one for manuscripts and the other (incomplete) for the historical department. They were written by all the librarians conjointly, working without any unified principle and without any personal responsibility. The librarians, although men of learning,

worked under such conditions that they accomplished but little except a waste of labor. For accessioning new books they selected the librarian who happened to be at hand, and he in his turn shelved the books where he thought it most convenient. The books then disappeared from view. In the absence of all modern scientific and literary works, and in view of the general chaos prevailing in the library, with which was combined systematic inaccessibility, the very existence of the library was almost unknown to the public. Several hundred tickets were issued, but mainly for the Russian department, the only one which possessed any semblance of order. Very rarely could a book be found in the other departments, even if the librarians knew or remembered that it ought to be there. It was a rare exception that one received the book that he asked for. Besides, continued Korf, the reading room closed at dusk, and so in the winter could be open only a few hours per day. Few people had the curiosity to look into the library. Long rows of decrepit cases filled with dusty books, mostly unbound, did not present either an attractive or an instructive spectacle. An illiterate guard who acted as guide to the rare visitors, apparently only to be on the watch for thefts, did not increase the pleasure of such inspection. There had never been an exhibition of books, and in the case of a visit of any distinguished personage it was necessary for all the librarians to clear up and bring out from the dust notable rarities. They injured the books by their manipulations, and meanwhile were drawn away from their regular duties. Thus the library which was famous in all Europe as one of the monuments of the nation, situated on the finest street in St. Petersburg, a thoroughfare surging with life and activity, the huge building of the library had been standing a desert, bereft of all life within. In the interest of science, consistent with the dignity of government, and for the fame of Russia, Korf argued that the library ought to be entirely reorganized, or, as he went on to say, it ought to be rediscovered, it was a country hitherto known only by the inscription on its façade.

#### REORGANIZATION UNDER KORF

Korf went to work at once along definite lines. First, to increase the efficiency of the work in the library by direct personal supervision and co-operation; secondly, to increase both the funds of the library and its accessions, and, thirdly, to reorganize the system of cataloging. His aim was to improve the appearance of the library, make it more attractive, give publicity to its activities, and increase very materially the number of its users. To all this Korf devoted himself with the enthusiasm of a sincere bibliophile, which exceeded even his enthusiasm as a public official. One of his colleagues said that it was difficult to describe the feelings which Korf experienced in the library, but judging by his acts one might say that neither in word nor thought did he forget the library for a moment. He had an extraordinary capacity for profiting by the thoughts and efforts of his assistants. His rapid progress is largely explained on the basis of this procedure. In the matter of cataloging he followed Buturlin, but in matters of reorganization he pursued an independent course. In addition to having the library transferred to the Ministry of the Court, he also received sanction for a new set of statutes worked out by himself. He said to the staff that he hoped that they would show their appreciation of this transfer by energy and zeal, and try to be worthy of belonging to the Emperor's suite. As it was not until 1855 that the staff received any emoluments of office, they probably did not at once realize that they belonged to an especially privileged department. It was only in 1858 that a petition was presented requesting the uniform of the department of the Court, the dark green cloth with black velvet collar and buttons, with an eagle and a laurel wreath, cut in the style prescribed by the order of 1812. The Emperor, taking into account the fact that the color of blue is more appropriate in general for the learned professions, authorized merely the change of buttons! Korf called attention to the increasing number of serious readers, and suggested that the library should begin the publication of some of the rare manuscripts which it contained and the republication of some

of the rarer books, with the incidental aim of increasing the income of the library. This would involve the appointment of a library editor, at a salary of 2,000 rubles. The Emperor approved the request. The next year it was also found necessary to increase the number of officials.

The growing number of accessions compelled the director to create the position of accessioner. The old arrangement of entrusting the new books to one of the librarians had apparently become unsatisfactory, and the number of new books received in 1853 exceeded 26,000 volumes. The next year it was found necessary to increase the number of assistants, notwithstanding Korf's desire to the contrary. Three registers were kept: 1. for books brought in through the copyright law; 2. gifts; 3. purchases. From the accessioner, books went to the librarians.

In 1853, five more officials were added, and it was also found necessary to employ a bookkeeper. Arrangements were made by which scholars not connected with the library might give their services to the library. There were in this way nine voluntary aids or workers, and in addition there were apprentices without pay. This help was very important in bringing about an increase of the regular staff. To all his librarians and assistants Korf was kind and affable. He frequently made the round of departments, and did not shower instructions, but made everyone feel a sense of responsibility. His assistants were impressed with the absence of bureaucratic formality, which at that time was an almost unexampled exception. He bore little resemblance to the typical Russian superior officials, who usually considered any suggestions from subordinates as an insult to their rank. Korf desired and even insisted on suggestions from all who worked under him, whatever might be their position. The results were very beneficial. Many times in his private letters, and even in official communications, Korf referred to his assistants as his companions. One can well understand how such an attitude would win the hearts of people of that period. But if anyone did what seemed to Korf wrong, he would be sure to hear from it. Korf's administration was gentle but powerful.

One-eighth of the 50,000 volumes in the historical section proved to be duplicates. Of some works there were five, six and seven copies. Korf had a catalog made of all duplicates. There arose the question of the sale of books prohibited in Russia, and Korf proposed that these be included in the catalog, but that these titles should be marked as already sold in the copies of the catalog distributed in Russia. The Emperor ruled against this, but said that Korf should see to it that these prohibited books were sold only to people who were reliable. The catalog of duplicates was sent to well known persons and to book stores; advertisements were put into the papers inviting either personal calls or application by letter, and several auction sales were held. From 1850 to 1861 more than 50,000 rubles were received from these sales of duplicates.

Korf paid great attention to increasing the income of the library. As soon as he learned that entries for the Academy of Sciences came in duty free, he petitioned for the same arrangement for the library, which was granted. About 50,000 rubles were spent for the various collections bought, and a new reading room built in 1860 cost 150,000 rubles. A total of at least 250,000 rubles was secured by Korf, to say nothing of private gifts, one of which amounted to 6,000 rubles. Korf himself was a liberal donor. He turned over to the library the income of his book on the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas I, which amounted to over 27,000 rubles. Likewise Korf's life of Count Speransky brought into the library 4,200 rubles. Korf's personal gifts amounted to 50,000 rubles. In 1850 there was printed a list of the donors, and this book was kept on a pedestal in the main reading room, where it might be easily seen by visitors.

#### RAPID GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY

When Korf assumed charge of the library it contained 640,000 volumes, 18,000 manuscripts and 15,000 prints, making it the third library in point of numbers, it being exceeded in size only by the libraries of Paris and Munich. In twelve years he increased the size of the library by more than a third, and made it second only to the Bibliothèque Nationale.



The sources of income available for the purchase of books were regular appropriations, imperial grants, private contributions and certain special resources of the library. The copyright law of 1810 had required the deposit of two copies, but in 1828 the number had been reduced by the censor to one. In 1848, by imperial command, the number was again raised to two, and one of these two copies was to go to the library committee. Korf established a separate collection for this committee, the key to be kept by the steward of the library. Korf became convinced of the uselessness of this committee, and in 1855, when the new emperor came in, Korf took steps to have it suspended. In 1865 the number of copies to be deposited was again reduced to one. The committee of the censorship was persuaded to grant a second copy of all books published in an edition larger than 600. Korf made efforts to secure the many books published in Russia that did not go through the hands of the censor. He succeeded in various ways in getting many of these; for example, the papers of the Admiralty. He solicited two copies of all official publications of the various government bureaus and in 1851 petitioned that all foreign books held up at the boundary stations for official reasons should be presented to the library, and he also secured secret publications which, according to the law, were subject to confiscation. In this way from 1,000 to 2,000 volumes were added every year. At the same time orders were given to present to the library all books that had accumulated in the office of the committee on foreign censorship from 1852 to 1854. In 1856 books began to come in with passages deleted. The year 1852 was marked by the largest number of accessions under Korf's directorship, when over 28,000 volumes were added. Part of the library of the Hermitage was sold to the Imperial Public Library during Korf's administration.

In 1856 Professor Tischendorf of the University of Leipzig offered to sell to the Russian government his collection of 41 manuscripts from the fifth to the ninth centuries. The Minister of Public Instruction had seen the collection and insisted upon its purchase. The manuscripts were forwarded to Korf for inspection and he

also urged their purchase, even if it were necessary to borrow the money. In connection with his offer Tischendorf petitioned for means to travel in the East to collect manuscripts, promising to turn over his finds to the government. The Greek clergy, not knowing the value of the manuscripts, was completely indifferent to these treasures and parted freely with them. In spite of many obstacles, Tischendorf brought back to St. Petersburg in 1859, one hundred and nine manuscripts, including the famous Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible. These were turned over to the library.

On the reorganization of the Hermitage in 1861 all such books as were needed were turned over to the Imperial Public Library, while others were sent to the library at Moscow. Books on archaeology and fine arts remained in the Hermitage. In 1862, 50,000 volumes were delivered from the Hermitage, together with some 1200 manuscripts, and the beautiful rosewood cases specially made for them in 1850.

Under Korf's direction the income of the library grew so that it could count on extensive purchases. He endeavored to give the collection a national character, the absence of which had so unpleasantly struck every Russian observer and surprised every foreign visitor. He tried to combine his ideas of book selection with the desire to meet the demands of his readers. Every four months there was a systematic review of the books asked for in the reading room during the period. As book slips were handed in without any knowledge of whether the book was in the library, it was very easy to secure a list of desiderata by checking up the slips for books that they were not able to supply. Korf personally took an active part in the selection of books. Especially when abroad he bought extensively. All orders for new books passed through his hands, and it was ultimately found necessary to establish a separate order and purchasing department. Hitherto each librarian had checked up catalogs independently, and much duplication had resulted. In the twelve years of Korf's administration the accessions amounted to 343,421 volumes, together with 11,485 manuscripts and autographs, 29,362 prints and photographs, 7016



musical compositions and 1755 maps and plans. Duplicates were sent at various times to libraries in different parts of Russia and even to Stockholm, Athens and the British Museum. The largest number went to the Rumiantsev Museum at Moscow. Korf proposed to establish a Moscow division of the library in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Nicholas. The Public Library in Moscow was not eventually established in this way, but Korf was very generous towards it.

In the matter of cataloging Korf went to work industriously to complete the labors of his predecessors. He formally requested the co-operation of all his librarians. In 1850 he issued instructions for the guidance of the librarians in the carrying out of their work, including rules for the cataloging and shelving of the books, which have remained in force to the present day. These rules provided for a subject catalog, shelf list, and a brief alphabetical index. To facilitate the work of getting all three catalogs done at the same time, instructions were given to abbreviate titles of books, but to submit the system of abbreviation to the librarians of the different departments.

The question of shelving books alphabetically again came up. The arrangement of books by subjects was thought to be a great inconvenience to the library assistants. As the bibliographical work progressed, and each book received its special mark, it became possible to locate it on the shelves and the necessity for having recourse to the alphabetical order disappeared, while the tendency to classify by subjects increased. Korf followed very carefully the work of cataloging and reshelving, and several times general investigations were made as to the amount of progress achieved in definite periods. Very careful comparisons were made in 1854, when it was found that some departments were falling behind others, partly due to the differing nature of their work, but mainly to different methods employed by the various librarians. Greater progress had been made than would have been supposed possible in 1850. Of the 849,946 volumes then in the library, less than

50,000 volumes remained uncataloged. Korf's first idea was to publish a complete systematic catalog, but later it was decided to publish catalogs of manuscripts and of collections of special interest, like the Aldines and the Greek manuscripts. With the growth of the catalog it became possible to take an inventory of the library. In 1854 Korf ordered a report in detail on the contents of the several departments. It developed that there had been described 301,376 titles in the card catalogs and in the shelf lists.

#### SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

One of the most important things done during Korf's administration was the development of the Russian section. Instructions were given to all cataloging assistants of the various divisions of the library to hand over to the Russian section all titles that belonged to the latter field. Books in the Russian language were not, however, transferred from the other divisions to that of Russica, but the essential part of the plan of accumulating everything written about Russia in foreign languages was carried out with such energy that it led to brilliant results, particularly in view of the fact that the Zaluski library already contained a large number of such works. Within six months practically everything in the library had been noted in this department. The results were published by Korf in 1851 in a book of which fifty copies were printed as manuscript, interleaved for further additions. The book contained 3766 entries. In Korf's words, the object was merely to place before him a definite framework which would indicate where the deficiencies were and so be of material aid in the further detailed classification. The Russian Empire comprises so many nations formerly independent that great difficulty arose in distinguishing what belonged to the department of Russica. The question was continually under debate, and it did not receive its final solution until twenty years later when the regular catalog of the department was published. It was decided to include books on all branches of human knowledge, but not magazines published in foreign languages in Russia, even though now and then they con-

tained articles on Russian matters. Nor did they include books about related peoples over whom Russia exercised a sort of a protectorate. Much additional material was sent in by correspondents interested in this department, and Korf sent notices of lacunæ to various booksellers. The collection grew from 13,400 volumes in 1854 to 30,000 volumes ten years later. Various monographs on special questions and special periods were published under Korf's direction.

Korf also instituted the department of incunabula, or at least it was re-organized and put on a new foundation. Korf believed that the library should contain as complete a museum as possible illustrative of the history of writing, printing and engraving, and he devoted special attention to notable examples of the printer's art. In the beginning of the '50's, there were in this department in round numbers, including books issued before 1534, some 7000 items. Later on, when the term "incunabula" was limited to mean books before 1500, the number was brought down to a little more than 3000. From the beginning of Korf's directorship the department began to grow. In 1854 the books were all collected in a single room, with heavy pillars, small medieval windows with variegated colored glass, large shelves separated by spiral columns running up to the ceiling. The furniture and fittings of the room, even down to the iron fixtures on the doors and the ink bottles, were made in keeping with a fifteenth century monastic library. Among the decorations are some printer's marks of the earliest decades, and among the inscriptions are some taken from the general rules of medieval libraries, requesting readers not to talk aloud in this place "where only the dead are speaking." German and Italian incunabula are splendidly represented in the collection, French incunabula not so well, while the earliest English printed books are rather notable by their absence.

Through the initiative of Korf the library secured a great many Aldines and Elzevirs. As a basis for a special collection of the works of these two printers, the library acquired the collection of P. K. Sukhtelin, one of the foremost collectors in this line.

As early as 1851 Korf reported that many books of this kind were scattered in different parts of the library and that they should be collected into one place. To-day there are about 1200 volumes in this special collection. Recently it has been surpassed in completeness by the Bergmann collection at Stockholm.

Korf issued not only works describing the library and its growth, guides to the library, catalogs of publications in the library, but he also republished certain rare books. During Korf's administration the library was favored several times by visits from members of the Imperial family. The Emperor's official visit of December 13, 1852, was made the subject of an oil painting which still hangs in the director's room.

Korf stimulated bibliographical work and library publicity to such an extent that articles began to appear in various periodicals touching on the library and bibliographical questions centering about books in the library. Korf, however, had occasion to curb the enthusiasm of his assistant Minzlov, who wrote too enthusiastically about Korf in Petzholdt's *Anzeiger*. About forty publications were issued by the library during Korf's administration.

Extensive repairs on the building were undertaken by Korf and a new reading room built at a cost of 150,000 rubles. The new reading room was the outgrowth of Korf's appreciation of the needs of his time and his efforts to make the institution a library for the public. The rules for the use of the library were modified to some extent, although they still followed the old imperial resolutions which did not admit to the library the lower military officers and excluded also all students except those of the university, "there being no occasion to admit them since they had not finished their education."

In 1856 Korf was in a position to state that the library had become in some respects the center of all serious activity, and scarcely any extensive learned work could be done in Russia without the library's aid. "The library has become a government institution in the full sense of the word," said Korf, "and to its former character as a monument to the nation's glory

the library has added another feature; namely, as a living spring of intellectual culture."

The corner-stone for the new reading room was laid in 1860. It was two years and a half under construction, during which time the work at the library was interrupted for long periods.

The resignation of Korf was brought about by his appointment as director-in-chief of the second division of His Majesty's Chancellery. The library staff and the readers seriously regretted his withdrawal from the library. At the petition of the library officials and the new director, Korf remained an active member of the library staff. Throughout his entire life he continued to visit the library, and aided it frequently in various ways.

#### DELIANOF'S ADMINISTRATION

Ivan Davydovich Delianof was born in 1818, of a distinguished family. He was given a broad education in languages and graduated in law from the University of Moscow. In 1838 he received his first government appointment, and rose rapidly in the confidence of his superiors. He served successively as director of the secret committee on heretics, as member of the census bureau and curator of the St. Petersburg educational district. He retained the latter position even after his appointment as director of the Imperial Public Library, and gave it up only in 1866 on his appointment as Minister of Education. At the time of his appointment as director of the library the latter went over under the ministry of Public Instruction. Delianof succeeded in establishing exchange relations with many foreign institutions and societies, operating through the foreign courts and representatives in St. Petersburg. At the end of 1863 there were 183 institutions and societies on the exchange list. In 1864 forty were added to this list and later years show numerous additions. Care was taken to divide the income equitably among the different departments. Delianof aimed systematically to fill up the lacunæ in the library and to this end secured books from many sources. He also systematized the purchase of new books and provided for the annual publication of lists of all new accessions. Much

help was secured from the introduction of a want book in the reading room, from which it became evident that many institutions had failed to send books which they were in duty bound to send to the library. In 1876 it was found that there were some 37,000 volumes of duplicates in the library, most of which had been received by exchange from other institutions. In addition to numerous manuscript collections, the library acquired the valuable collection of the orientalist Tobler relating to Palestine. To-day the Imperial Public Library has the richest collection of material on Palestine to be found in any institution.

In order to avoid confusion it was found necessary to make sharper lines of distinction between the different departments of the library. As a result, detailed rules for cataloging were drawn up and the cataloging was systematized on a more scientific basis. All accessions were immediately cataloged. Bibliographical work continued steadily under Delianof and catalogs of several special collections were published. The collection of English patents and privileges to the number of some 75,000 volumes, with an annual addition of from 3000 to 4000 items, was received and for lack of space it was necessary to place this collection above the cornice and on the top of bookcases in the rooms on the second floor, where they are still to be found. The patents were gathered into small bundles held in place by red pasteboards, with the indication of the years and numbers on the outside. A new inventory was made of the theological division, and catalogs were made of *belles lettres*. The catalog of the Russica was published in 1873.

Delianof gave the library a definite inner organization, and had weekly staff meetings, in which the undertakings of the library were discussed and numerous problems settled. The most important lacunæ to be filled out were brought up for consideration at these meetings. New rules governing the use of books, the duties of the librarians and of the officials in charge of the reading rooms were laid down. More detailed instructions for the making of catalogs were published in a separate pamphlet. The annual closing of the library during

July was abolished. Delianof bent his efforts to open the library to larger numbers of readers, and to this end fitted up a periodical room. Formerly the periodicals were not loaned out for reading until bound. Delianof made arrangements so that foreign periodicals would be received by the library every two weeks instead of once every two months or more as had previously been the rule. Delianof also tried to hurry up the binders, and laid down a rule that they should come to the library twice a week and that they must return books within two months at the latest. Librarians might also demand rush work on specified titles from the binders. Special catalogs were placed in the reading room to facilitate the finding of books by readers. A book for complaints and suggestions was also placed in the reading room, and in this way many titles of desiderata were secured.

A new reading room was opened on November 4, 1862. The funds would not permit such a large room as that of the British Museum, and for that matter the Russian public did not demand it. There is a reference library of several thousand volumes on open shelves in the room. Special means were taken to render the library building more secure from fire. Mosaic floors were put into some of the halls and two stone stairways were erected. In 1877 further important repairs were made in the structure. During Delianof's directorship the Emperor and Empress visited the library on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Catherine the Great in front of the Alexandrina Theatre. In 1874 the income of the library was 78,987 rubles, exclusive of the income from rents, the sale of duplicates and dividends on stocks owned. Delianof succeeded in securing a special appropriation of 50,000 rubles for Hebrew manuscripts. From 1875 to 1881 the library income never fell below 80,000 rubles, and in 1876 it exceeded 98,000 rubles. The rapid growth of the library soon made the need of more space imperative, and in 1881 Delianof petitioned the Minister of the Imperial Court and the City Council to present to the library a piece of ground on which an additional structure might be erected. This was not until some years later.

#### BYCHKOF'S ADMINISTRATION

Athanasii Bychkof, born of a noble family, studied at the University of St. Petersburg, where he made an unusually enviable record. He later devoted himself to history, wrote several historical works, and in 1844 entered the service of the library as keeper of manuscripts and old Slavonic books. He afterwards took charge of the Russian section and was several times assistant director under Korf. He had a great affection for and interest in the library. He lived and worked only for its welfare. He published a number of bibliographical works, was president of a committee appointed to sort and arrange the archives of the Holy Synod and issued a description of its documents and Acts. He held several posts of honor in the Academy of Sciences. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Empire. His chief scholarly work was an edition of the letters and papers of Peter the Great. He was a member of nearly all the Russian archaeological societies and of many foreign societies. He died in 1899.

The first problem which Bychkof met was the embarrassment due to the rapid growth of the library. From 1882 on the library had grown at an average rate of 25,000 volumes per year. Although there was scarcely any free space in the library, the building had not been enlarged since 1834, and the reconstructions had been entirely inadequate. About 1887 it had been found necessary to construct cases in the middle of the rooms, thereby spoiling the architectural effect and obstructing the light. Beginning with 1888 it became necessary to pile the books on the floor of the Russian department. It was also necessary to carry out bound sets of periodicals in order to find place for new books. Duplicates were placed on the staircases, where temporary shelving was erected. Books were shelved several rows deep and filled many of the window ledges. This crowding naturally interfered with the regular work of the library, and made it extremely difficult to find books asked for. The staff of the library was inadequate. In the manuscript department the librarian had never had an assistant. Here there had been 4200



accessions in 1884, and 8700 in 1887. It was quite impossible for one man to take care of all these additions. The Russian section had only had one librarian, with two voluntary assistants. In one year, 1874, 6600 books had been received in this department and 15,000 books had been loaned out.

The growth in the use of the reading room had been particularly rapid. While before Korf 6000 or 7000 volumes were issued, under him the number reached 130,000 volumes. In 1890 there were 269,000 books and periodicals handled in the reading room. In 1893 the number reached 316,000. This condition continued throughout Bychkof's administration. Special comment is made on the fact that the director did not even have a personal servant. The room designated for this attendant was filled to overflowing with books.

In 1891 electric lighting was introduced, but the building was still heated by hot air. In 1892 drains were introduced into the basement in order to obviate the danger from surface water.

Bychkof always found plenty of money to spend on books and manuscripts. During 1874-83 he spent 287,000 rubles and during 1884-93, 328,000 rubles, while during the same periods he spent on administration 210,000 rubles, which later dropped to 70,000 rubles, the reduction going into the purchase of books. How incomplete the purchases were is shown by the fact that whereas from 1884-90, 12,500 titles on juridical and political science were published in the German language, 5000 in French and 4000 in English, the library purchased only 1000 of the first group, 500 of the second and 100 of the third, or about one-fourteenth of the whole output. Meanwhile, the demand of the readers continually increased, and every year it became necessary to refuse them more and more frequently. Just before 1895 one-third of the requests in the history department were refused. Under these circumstances it was impossible to consider the purchase of special collections of manuscripts or books. The British Museum in 1895 had received the equivalent of almost 110,000 rubles, the Bibliothèque Nationale about 80,000 rubles and the Royal Library

of Berlin about 75,000 rubles, whereas the Imperial Public Library expended on books and manuscripts from 1874 to 1893 an average of about 28,000 rubles per year.

In 1886 the Minister of the Court consented to sell to the library a piece of land adjoining the square and the library building for 100,000 rubles. The Emperor approved the purchase. An additional sum of 325,000 rubles was requested for the construction of the building, but the Minister of Finance refused it on the ground of the large deficit of that year, and proposed to postpone the matter until the next year. As the library heard nothing of it during the following year, Bychkof personally petitioned the Minister of Finance to grant the sum, but was refused. He then turned to the Minister of Public Instruction and tried to secure his co-operation. In 1889, 250,000 rubles were granted,—100,000 for the land and 150,000 for the building. The latter was only a preliminary appropriation, as the estimate of the cost of the completed structure was 493,000 rubles. The work of beginning the building was temporarily postponed by the proposal to move the library in its entirety to some other site, but this plan was found impracticable and on September first, 1896, the corner-stone was laid. The total cost of the building was 595,000 rubles and it was ready for occupancy in 1899.

Bychkof did not live to report the completion of the structure, to the realization of which he had contributed so much. He is to be remembered with gratitude for the fact that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties in which the library was placed, he always found means of securing money for the purchase of books, spending more in this way than any of his predecessors. During his administration the work of cataloging and shelving was pursued without interruption. An increase in the budget was granted in 1896 to carry out more effectively this particular work and to proceed to the actual making of a systematic catalog, putting together the cards which had long since been written, but the systematizing of which had only been partly completed. This final assembling of the systematic catalog, which has great



significance for investigators, was earnestly taken up in 1896 and will continue indefinitely with the increase of the collections.

#### SCHILDER'S ADMINISTRATION

Nicolai Karlovich Schilder, born in 1842, was educated in the Pages' Academy, and afterwards graduated from the Engineering Academy and entered the army as an engineer. He served in the Russo-Turkish war, received a decoration for bravery, and in 1886 was appointed principal of the Nikolaevski Engineering Academy. On June 12, 1899, he was appointed director of the Imperial Public Library. From early years he had been devoted to literature. He wrote a number of articles on Russian history, his main work being the life and reign of Alexander I in four volumes. This is marked by an excellent style and abundance of new and interesting material. It attracted general attention, soon appeared in a second edition, and gained for Schilder a wide popularity. He also wrote lives of the Emperors Paul and Nicholas I.

There were comparatively few interruptions in the serious work of the readers during the rebuilding. The work was finished in the autumn of 1901 and the new reading room opened on September 7, with formal ceremonies in the presence of the Minister of Education and specially invited guests. In 1899-1900 there were appropriated 100,000 rubles from the government exchequer, 110,000 rubles having been appropriated in 1898 for equipment. Special funds were also required to provide for the transferral of the books. A new heating plant was introduced in the old part of the building. The sections devoted to mathematics, law, philosophy and polygraphy were transferred to the new building, and the work of giving out books was interrupted for only a very short time. The books were so located in the new building as to reduce to a minimum the necessary changes in the catalogs. The space liberated by the transferral of books was turned over to the manuscript division and the Russian section. The latter had long since outgrown its quarters and was now given the space formerly occupied by philosophy and a part of polygraphy. The increase in the space made the use of the

library easier and the books more accessible.

Bibliographical work was continued according to the traditional methods. Various special collections were cataloged; for example, in 1901 the collection of 8500 pamphlets and broadsides relating to Cardinal Mazarin were listed. In 1902 the work of cataloging the Ancient Hebrew, Aramaic, Samaritan, and Hebrew-Arabic was undertaken. Under Schilder a second assistant librarian was added to the staff. From 1899 to 1902 there were added to the library 210,980 volumes, 12,000 manuscripts, autographs, and acts, 4000 prints and photographs, 700 maps and plans, 4500 musical compositions, at a total cost of 175,280 rubles. The binding of these accessions cost 37,200 rubles. The most important acquisitions of Schilder's administration were the account of the first expedition to Nova Zembla, undertaken under Catherine the Second, the papers of A. N. Olenin, the first director of the library, four valuable manuscripts from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, many Church Slavonic books, and works printed in the time of Peter the Great.

#### KOBEKO'S ADMINISTRATION

Dmitri Thomich Kobeko was born in 1837, and educated at St. Petersburg. He had a course in bibliography at the Lycée in connection with the study of medieval history. The text book used had a list of sources printed at the beginning of each chapter. Kobeko copied this into a separate book, which is his first bibliographical list. As a reward for writing an essay while in the Lycée, he was permitted to use the Imperial Public Library. He remembers using the old reading room which is now a part of the manuscript department. Years later when he entered the library as director an attendant who gave out books said that he remembered Kobeko as a student at the Lycée. After completing his studies he entered the Ministry of Finance, where he occupied several positions. In 1901 he was made a member of the Imperial Council, and in 1902 director of the Imperial Public Library. His literary activity has been considerable. A list of his publications is printed in the "Festschrift" published in his

honor in 1913. In 1906, when he had finished his fiftieth year of government service, his portrait was hung in the manuscript reading room.

On February 10, 1903, in accordance with the judgment of the Imperial Council, an appropriation of 119,898 rubles was made in order to close the expense account of the construction of the new building. In 1904, the director requested an appropriation of 14,761 rubles to cover the various arrears and at the same time pointed out that an addition of 32,425 rubles should be added to the budget of the library. The former sum was granted but the latter was laid on the table until a more favorable time for the exchequer. In 1906, 30,934 rubles was appropriated for settling back accounts in arrears and for various improvements in the new building. In 1908 an additional 23,270 rubles was appropriated for the same purpose. In the same year an annual addition of 35,000 rubles was set aside to cover expenses of administration. In 1909 the director of the library petitioned for an increase in the number of officials and for an increase in the salaries of some of them, and also for 20,000 rubles for the purchase of books and manuscripts. The whole amount requested was 63,360 rubles over and above the regular annual appropriation of 195,800 rubles. On July first, 1911, the new appropriation went into force. This allowed for the personnel 68,700 rubles; for books 60,000 rubles; for binding 14,000 rubles; for cataloging 13,000 rubles; for volunteer assistants 10,000 rubles; for various administrative expenses 59,980 rubles; for attendants in the reading room and other minor officials 16,770 rubles, making a total of 246,760 rubles,—which is more than three times the amount received forty years before.

Kobeko has endeavored to make the library useful to the average reader without seriously prejudicing the work of the scientific investigator, and he entered upon the policy of ordering every book asked for if of serious content. He also made a great effort to hasten the receipt of such books.

The reference library of 2000 volumes is always found crowded with busy readers. It was again necessary to revise the reading room rules. Some readers had been in the

habit of ordering as many as several hundred volumes brought to their desks. It was evident that they could not use all of these simultaneously and the necessity of keeping them in the reading room interfered with the service and caused considerable inconvenience. In one way or another it led to the injury of the books. The regulation about minors not entering the library fell more and more into disuse and young students began to frequent the reading room, where they did not work seriously themselves and disturbed others. It was also thought that they contributed to the injury of the books. In view of these and other difficulties new rules which met the situation were drawn up and confirmed by the Minister of Education.

Thirty-two separate collections have been received into the manuscript department during Kobeko's administration. From private sources the library receives 2000 volumes annually. The library of the former director, Bychkof, containing about 18,000 volumes of Russian history, was presented by his widow and children. The library of the former director, Schilder, was purchased for 15,000 rubles. During Kobeko's directorate 784,400 items have been added to the library. An inventory at the close of the one hundredth year of the library's history reads as follows: books and pamphlets, 2,615,374; manuscripts, 207,816; maps, plans, prints, etc., 194,445, making a total of 3,016,635. This does not count duplicates, various catalogs, posters, and other publications to the total of over 200,000. This makes the Imperial Public Library the third largest library in the world, ranking immediately after the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is recognized, however, that with the greater rate of growth enjoyed by the Library of Congress the latter institution will soon dispute the third place.

"With such a scientific equipment," says the official record in closing, "the Imperial Public Library enters on the second century of its existence, zealous to serve as heretofore the intellectual and spiritual interests of the Russian people and of all humanity, full of hopes for a brilliant future, the one true path to which is unwearying labor in the realm of the spirit."

## A PROPOSED COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT

An amendment to sections twenty-one and thirty-one of the copyright act of 1909 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Oldfield on January 8. Under section twenty-one the bill proposes to extend the period of *ad interim* copyright from thirty days to ninety days. The other amendment, to section thirty-one (d), proposes in the first, third, and fourth subdivisions, as a further condition to the importation of books manufactured abroad, in the case of a single copy for individual use, a single copy for a society, institution or library, or copies *en bloc* for a society, institution or library, that such importation be made "with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative."

## LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1914

Our attention has been called by Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, librarian of the Georgia State Library, to the fact that Georgia was omitted from the list of states passing laws bearing upon libraries, as enumerated by Mr. Eastman in his report on "Library legislation in 1914."

A bill providing for the establishment of a legislative reference department in connection with the Georgia State Library, with an annual appropriation of \$1200, was approved by the governor on August 12, and preliminary work toward establishing the department was begun at once.

UNIFORM LIBRARY STATISTICS:  
REPORT OF THE A. L. A.  
COMMITTEE

DR. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, chairman of the committee on library administration, read the following report at the meeting of the A. L. A. Council in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1914. The report, together with the appended schedules, definitions and rules, has been changed before being printed to harmonize with certain modifications introduced in the course of the discussion by the Council. The report follows:

To the Council of the American Library Association:

At the Council meeting a year ago one

of the topics was the need for uniformity in library statistics. The discussion brought out the facts that although schedules for uniform library statistics had been adopted by the association in 1906 on recommendation of the Committee on Library Administration (A. L. A. Proc. 1906: 146-53), not only had there been no general adoption of the forms but even that such a report existed seemed to have passed out of the recollection of most of the members of the Council. The matter was referred to this committee for report.

At the Washington meeting of the Council this committee's recommendation that the annual report of every library issued hereafter should contain at least one page of statistics in such form as to admit of easy comparison was favorably received and it was the sense of the Council that this committee should secure promises from at least 100 librarians to use the recommended form of statistics. On November 30 the secretary mailed to about 850 chief librarians or library members of the association a circular letter prepared by this committee asking each librarian whether he would agree to print in his annual report a separate statement based on the submitted form and rules or as they should be adopted at this meeting and inviting suggestions and modifications considered necessary or desirable to make the form acceptable.

Had it been practicable to send out the questionnaire a little earlier, perhaps a larger number of replies might have been received. Even now it is possible to report 227 replies. Of them 171 accept the plan in full; 21 accept "so far as applicable"; 8 are vague in reply, and only 27 reject the plan.

The libraries accepting include among the larger and medium size libraries the four great public libraries of Greater New York, New York Public, Brooklyn Public, Queens Borough Public and Pratt Institute, the public libraries of Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Newark, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, St.

Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salem, Scranton, Seattle, Spokane, Springfield (Mass.), Syracuse, Toronto, Trenton, Utica, Wilmington, Worcester and (naturally) Washington. Among the larger municipal public libraries, although there are several librarians who criticise (many of them most helpfully) points of detail, not one seems inclined to find our recommendations altogether unacceptable. The libraries rejecting the plan in the form submitted are composed almost entirely of college and reference libraries, whose replies indicate that a special form should be devised in order that their work may be set forth in statistical form.

The form sent out was based on form II in the 1906 report. As that form was primarily designed for use by small libraries in their reports to state authorities, additions and modifications reflecting present practice, and making it adapted to all grades of libraries, at least all municipal free public libraries, have been introduced. An effort was made to include in the form only the most important statistical items: in the words of the circular letter we are seeking "the irreducible minimum for the purposes of comparative statements." Only so is the form likely to prove most universally acceptable and be generally adopted.

The answers to the questionnaire have brought a wealth of suggestion and only a modicum of dissent. Such of the suggestions as seemed most generally useful and most likely to prove worthy of adoption by the Council and by libraries generally have been incorporated in the mimeographed form with accompanying notes, definitions and rules that have been placed in your hands. These we now ask you to adopt for the use of the libraries of the association.

Explanation and justification of the inclusion of certain items and for the rules proposed are perhaps incumbent on us. So many librarians suggested the desirability of subdividing the item "branches and other agencies" that we have done this. In order to comply it was necessary to frame definitions, hazardous as that always is. Numerous requests were made that we present a rule stating in the case of books sent to

schools, whether each school room should be considered a separate agency or each school building. Present practice is so diverse that it is necessary to be somewhat arbitrary in order to be definite.

We have responded also to the request to include pamphlets, though this too required the offering of a definition.

Our rules for counting circulation seem to have been acceptable to all but a very few librarians. Their objections are so weighty as to require discussion.

In rule 2 in order to secure uniformity of practice we changed the wording from "may" to "shall," so that renewals, if made at all, should in all libraries count in circulation. In the light of the returns we wish that we had suggested as an alternative a rule providing that renewals should never be counted and asked that librarians vote to accept one or the other and then let the rule receiving a majority prevail. A few librarians lend books for four weeks instead of the more usual two weeks and have abolished renewals; others no longer count renewals. We believe that the two weeks period is still the more general one, that renewals are counted quite generally and that there would be opposition to a change in the practice. This report aims primarily to reflect present practice rather than to lay down new rules of practice.

In response to numerous demands we have inserted an item calling for the total number of registered borrowers. To make that item significant the length of the registration period is also called for.

The recommendation from many librarians that we call for the population we endorsed. In doing so we thought it more significant to ask for the total population served by the library rather than simply the population of the city in which the library is located. Thus the New York Public Library would be called on to give the estimated population of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and not all of Greater New York; the Cincinnati Public Library would give the population of Hamilton County, etc.

The returns contained a number of suggestions that your committee would have been glad to include except that we felt that they would so overload the form as to



make it unwieldy and consequently deter many librarians from adopting it. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson who has written so suggestively on the subject of library budget making urged us to ask that the form contain items calling for volumes in library per capita, expenditures per capita, registration per capita; also percentages of distribution of expenditures among books and book binding, magazines and magazine binding, library salaries, building charges, etc. If the form presented is adopted and used most of these items can be computed and those of us who find instruction in such things will be able to compute such percentages. It is however not now opportune to include them in this form. The present desideratum is to get a relatively simple form adopted and used. After the habit becomes fixed it will, if it then seems desirable, be time to put forward a more elaborate scheme. This reasoning also applies to the suggestions to include assessed valuations, tax rates, etc.

Many public libraries reported that they do not keep figures of attendance in reading rooms. One librarian of a small library reported that she would "begin keeping such figures to-day." Of course she should do no such thing. The questionnaire distinctly said "if kept"; it was not intended to imply any obligation in the matter.

A number of librarians reported that they do not keep separate statistics of accessions of adult and juvenile books and some do not keep separate figures of adult and juvenile circulation. It is not intended to require that each of the schedules be followed in its entirety if that will require a violent change from the past. None the less the closer each library can approximate to giving full returns on all points the more valuable for comparative purposes the returns will prove. If we should pick out any item for special emphasis it would be to point out the necessity for uniform observance of the rules for counting circulation.

As already stated most of the librarians who found the form so unacceptable that they felt forced to decline to use it were librarians of college and reference libraries. It should, however, be stated that a

very considerable number of college librarians agreed to use the form "so far as applicable." This number included the librarian of Harvard College Library. It is quite evident, however, that in order best to meet the needs of reference libraries and make the plan acceptable to them a form specially designed to give statistical expression to their resources and work is necessary. In view of the fact that your committee on Library Administration is composed exclusively of public librarians, we recommend that the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. be asked to draft a form that will better meet the needs of the libraries they represent. The local organizations of college librarians might also be asked to participate. This committee is willing, if it can have such specialized help, to bring in a further report including a form modified to meet the special needs of college and reference libraries.

Our specific recommendations are:

1. That the submitted form be adopted for use by free public libraries.

2. That once a year the Secretary send a copy to each chief librarian or library member of the association with a request that—

- (a) Each library fill out the form and return it to headquarters as soon as possible after the close of the library's own fiscal year.

- (b) Each library publishing a report, print in the appendix thereof the library's statistics arranged in accordance with the A. L. A. form.

3. That headquarters tabulate the reports of libraries reporting on the forms and that such tabulation be included in the annual report of the Secretary.

4. That the Committee on Library Administration be instructed to recommend from time to time such additions and changes in the forms as will make the statistics collected most instructive and helpful.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Chairman.

JOHN S. CLEAVINGER,

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,

Committee on Library Administration.



## FORM FOR LIBRARY STATISTICS

(Revised for Council meeting and adopted Dec. 31, 1914)

Annual report for year ended..... 19 ..  
 Name of library.....  
 City or town..... State.....  
 Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which).....  
 Terms for use—Free for lending.....  
     " " reference.....  
     " to limited class, as students.....  
 Subscription .....

(Underscore words that apply.)

Total number of agencies.....  
 Consisting of—Central library.....  
     Branches (How many occupy separate buildings?) .....

Stations .....

Other agencies (Subdivide: schools, clubs, etc.; also state number of schoolrooms and collections) .....

(See definition A.)

Number of days open during year (central library).....  
 Hours open each week for lending (C. L.).....  
     " " " " reading (C. L.).....

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....			
" " " added during year by purchase.....			
" " " " " gift or exchange.....			
" " " " " binding material not otherwise counted..			
" " " lost or withdrawn during year.....			
Total number at end of year.....			

Number of pamphlets at beginning of year.....  
 " " " added during year.....  
 " " " withdrawn during year.....  
 Total number of pamphlets at end of year.....  
 (See definition B.)

Other additions (maps, manuscripts, etc.—enumerate).....  
 (See definition of "added" and "additions" C.)

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use.....			
Total number of volumes lent for home use.....			
Number of volumes sent to agencies.....			
(See definition for counting circulation, D.)			

Number of prints lent for home use.....  
 Number of music rolls lent for home use.....  
 Other circulation (sheet music, clippings, etc.—enumerate) .....

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of borrowers registered during year.....			
Total number of registered borrowers.....			
Registration period, years.....			

Number of newspapers and periodicals currently received (Give both number of titles and copies—not pieces) .....

Number of persons using library for reading and study (Total figures of attendance in reading rooms, if kept) .....

RECEIPTS FROM

Unexpended balance .....

Local taxation .....

State grants .....

Endowment funds .....

Membership fees .....

Fines and sale of publications.....

Gifts .....

Duplicate pay collection.....

Other sources .....

(If extraordinary, enumerate and state objects.)

Total .....\$

PAYMENTS FOR

Maintenance:

Books .....

Periodicals .....

Binding .....

Salaries, library service.....

Salaries, janitor service .....

Rent .....

Heat .....

Light .....

Other maintenance .....

Total maintenance .....\$

Extraordinary,

Such as

Sites .....

New buildings .....

Additions to buildings.....

Other unusual expenses.....

Grand total .....\$



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG—THE FAUST ROOM, CONTAINING THE COLLECTION  
OF INCUNABULA



## NOTES, DEFINITIONS, RULES

## A.—BRANCHES, STATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES

(Definitions based on Miss Eastman's "Branch libraries and other distributing agencies." A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy, ch. 15.)

A *branch* is an auxiliary library, complete in itself, having its own permanent collection of books, either occupying a separate building or housed in one or more rooms in a school, park or field house, social settlement, parish house, rented store, etc., and administered as an integral part of the library system, i. e., by a paid staff. To rank as a branch, its hours of opening should approximate those of the central library.

*Stations* include deposit and delivery stations. Deposit stations consist of small collections of books (from 200 to several hundred volumes) sent for an indefinite term to a store, school, factory, club, etc. The collections are frequently changed; the station has some permanency. A station may be in charge of an assistant sent from the central library or neighboring branch, or a trained librarian employed at the expense of a co-operating institution or society, an office employee of a factory, or a volunteer worker. Delivery stations have no books on deposit, but fill orders from a central stock.

*Other agencies.* These embrace for the most part agencies to which traveling libraries are sent; the largest number of such traveling libraries (20 to 50 or more books) go to schoolrooms of grade schools. They include also fire-engine houses, police stations, factories, clubs, missions, settlements, home libraries, etc. For the purposes of this report, and to avoid inflated figures, each separate box of books should not be counted, but only the different institutions to which books are sent. In the case of collections sent to schools, each building should be counted but once, though the report should also give the number of separate collections and the number of different rooms served.

## B.—VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS

(Based on Biscoe, "Pamphlets," World's Lib. Cong. Papers, 826.)

A *pamphlet* is a printed work, consisting of one or more sheets of paper fastened together, but not bound. Unbound serials and sequents which as issued are intended to form component parts of a larger volume are not to be considered as pamphlets.

A *volume* is any printed work bound in stiff covers so as to stand on a shelf; also unbound books of over 100 pages.

## C.—ADDED AND ADDITIONS

Volumes, pamphlets, etc., are to be considered as "added" to a library only when they are available for use; they are not to be considered as "additions" if they are simply in the possession of the library, but not yet in use.

## D.—RULES FOR COUNTING CIRCULATION

(Where the word "book" is used, the rules should be understood as applying also to pamphlets and periodicals.)

1. The circulation shall be accurately recorded each day, counting one for each lending for home use of a bound volume, pamphlet or periodical. Supplemental figures recording (each group separately) the circulation of prints, music rolls, or other material, are also desirable.

2. Renewal of a book under library rules at or near the end of regular terms of issue shall also be counted, but no increase shall be made because books are read by others or for any other reason.

3. The act of sending books from the library to an agency of any kind shall not be regarded as an issue to be counted in the circulation, but the number of books sent to such agencies shall be reported separately.

4. In all cases books issued from an agency for home use shall be counted only according to the reported circulation, disregarding the act of sending them from the library to the agency, and disregarding their use at the agency. In no case shall there be any estimation of circulation.

5. If it is found necessary to depart from these rules in any way, such departure shall be plainly stated in a footnote to the published report.

## A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

As was noted in the October, 1914, LIBRARY JOURNAL, the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. W. H. Brett's connection with the Cleveland Public Library was celebrated informally by his staff September 10, 1914. Wishing, however, to express in some permanent and artistic form their personal loyalty to their chief and their appreciation of his services to the Cleveland Public Library and library work in general, the staff presented him with a Christmas book of remembrance, to the contents of which every one connected with the library, from the president of the Board to the last-enrolled assistant, made a personal contribution.

Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice librarian, first conceived the idea of the book; it was designed by Miss Gertrude Stiles, head of the binding department of the library, and was executed under her supervision. Miss Stiles is a pupil of Cobden Sanderson and her work in artistic binding has attracted wide notice in the world of book craft. The make-up of this beautiful book of her design is worthy a detailed description.

It is bound in tooled levant; the simple cover design is partly carried out in gold, including the significant title "Jubilantem Salutamus, 1884-1914." The paper is Japanese vellum. The illuminated vignettes which form the head and tail pieces of the volume are by Mrs. Louise N. Dunn; the lettering of the title pages preceding each division of the contents is by Miss Berenice LaRue; and the printing, hardly to be distinguished from engraving, of the introduction and other general sections, is the work of Mr. William F. Smyth.

In actual making as well as in contents, then, the book is a library product; every stitch and stroke, from forwarding to finishing and decoration, is the handiwork of staff members.

There are many beautiful books in the world, but rarely one embodying so original and widely varied expressions of affection, appreciation, and evaluation of public service. The introduction is the work of Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian. The letters, bits of original verse, drawings, designs and quotations which make up the



contents are the uniformly sincere and appropriate and frequently very clever contributions of the members of the Library Board and Library Staff. The following selections, prose and verse, show that while the contributions vary considerably in form of expression all are animated by the same spirit:

THE SPECTATOR IN THE C. P. L.

Having often heard men speak with hearty praise of the institution known as the Publick Library, upon my last visit to the city I betook myself thither, being resolved to learn the secret of its great fame and popularity.

Directly upon my arrival I was rewarded for my pains, for I was accorded a kindly welcome by the Chief of the institution. This courtesy pleased me highly, for I could not but esteem it a privilege to be counted the friend of one whose name is coupled always with praise. Because of his superior merit, this gentleman has served his community above thirty years, and is beloved and respected by all about him. His humanity and kindness engages everybody to him, so that he cannot fail to receive generous returns of affection and good-will. While I was accompanying him through the institution, I observed his custom of saluting everybody with a good-morrow, and I could well understand the pleasure which this greeting afforded.

Having been accustomed to look upon the library as a retreat for the scholar, my observations upon this occasion astounded me not a little, and gave me opportunity for considerable reflexion. I had fancied that I should see only shelves of musty volumes, and a drowsy keeper who guarded jealously these stores of erudition. But there was quite a throng of people in the library, so that many assistants found employment in serving them. Readers there were, of all sorts, and books of as great a variety. But, more than this, men, women, and even children were themselves permitted to go freely to the shelves, and to select the books of their liking.

Turning to my companion, I said, "Now I see what is meant by a publick library; it is the right and privilege of all the people. The old libraries served well in their day, but, truly, you have accomplished something far greater." He responded with a kind of a smile, which made me realize how dull had been my understanding, not to foresee these things.

Then, although I was assured that I knew the true answer, I asked the secret of this achievement. He replied as became a modest gentleman, and praised those who had assisted him in his great undertakings. However, I could read in the faces of his assistants the source of their inspiration, and of much of their success. I could heartily wish that every institution had as its head so worthy a scholar and so true a gentleman.

RUTH WILCOX  
(After Addison).

THE MAN BEHIND THE BOOK

Behold the doors wide open stand,  
The varied throng inviting;  
Each comes to seek within these halls  
A book, his mind delighting.

Is it some student's urgent need  
His footsteps here compelling?  
Is it some child with dancing eyes  
To hear the story-telling?

Is it a book of art that 's sought,  
Or tale of wild adventure,  
Some record old of storied past,  
Or aid to business venture?

Who patiently attends your need?  
Who locks in Poole or Granger?  
Your wife's club paper helps her write,  
Gives welcome to the stranger?

Whose spirit summons all the staff?  
To meet each call insistent?  
Whose aim inspires each Branch's head,  
Each C. P. L. assistant?

Your thanks pay not to those who searched  
To-day each shelf and nook;  
But honor him we honor here,—  
The Man behind the book!

ELIMA ADELAIDE FOSTER.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY  
GIFTS, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Andrews, North Carolina .....	\$5,000
Armour, South Dakota .....	7,500
Beaufort Township, South Carolina .....	7,500
Belmar, New Jersey .....	8,000
Black River Falls, Wisconsin .....	10,000
Bridgeport, Connecticut (two branches) .....	50,000
Brigham, Utah .....	12,500
Britton, South Dakota .....	7,500
Broken Bow, Nebraska .....	10,000
Brookport, Illinois .....	5,000
Browns Valley, Minnesota .....	5,500
Brush, Colorado .....	6,000
Burlington, Washington .....	5,000
Camden, South Carolina .....	5,000
Carmi, Illinois .....	10,000
Charleston, South Carolina (part cost) .....	5,000
Clovis, California .....	7,000
Coatesville Town and Clay Township, Indiana .....	8,000
College View, Nebraska .....	7,500
Commerce, Texas .....	10,000
Corbin, Kentucky .....	6,000
Dover, New Jersey .....	20,000
Eagle Rock, California .....	7,500
Easton, Georgia .....	6,000
Edgewood, Pennsylvania .....	12,500
Elk City, Oklahoma .....	10,000
Ephraim City, Utah .....	10,000
Exeter, California .....	5,000
Fitzgerald, Georgia .....	12,500
Florence, South Carolina .....	10,000
Fort Morgan, Colorado .....	10,000
Franklinville, New York (part cost) .....	2,200
Frederick, Oklahoma .....	10,000
Garner, Iowa .....	6,800
Gatesville, Texas .....	7,500
Gothenburg, Nebraska .....	8,000
Hamburg, New York .....	5,000
Hamilton, Montana .....	9,000
Hartington, Nebraska .....	8,000
Harvard, Nebraska .....	6,000
Hobart, Indiana (town and township) .....	16,000
Howard, South Dakota .....	7,500
Humansville, Missouri .....	5,000
Huntsville, Missouri .....	8,000
Independence, Missouri .....	20,000

Kirklin, Indiana (town and township) .....	7,500
Lakeport, California .....	8,000
Laurel, Mississippi .....	12,000
Lawrenceburg, Indiana .....	8,000
Midland, Pennsylvania .....	20,000
Mitchell Town and Marion Township, Indiana .....	15,000
Mountain Iron, Minnesota .....	8,000
New London, Ohio .....	10,000
Newman, California .....	8,000
Niobrara County, Wyoming .....	11,000
Okolona, Mississippi .....	7,500
Oxford Town and Oak Grove Township, Indiana .....	8,000
Palmetto, Florida .....	10,000
Park County, Wyoming .....	15,000
Perinton School District No. 9 (Fairport), New York .....	11,000
Platteville, Wisconsin .....	12,500
Preston, Idaho .....	10,000
Rapid City, South Dakota .....	12,500
Red Lodge, Montana .....	15,000
Roann Town and Paw Paw Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Royal Centre and Boone Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Sacramento, California .....	100,000
St. Paul, Minnesota (three branches) .....	75,000
San Anselmo, California .....	10,000
Sanger, California .....	10,000
Santa Barbara, California .....	50,000
Saugerties, New York .....	12,500
Savannah, Georgia .....	75,000
Shawano, Wisconsin .....	10,000
Sisseton, South Dakota .....	7,500
South San Francisco, California .....	10,000
Stambaugh Township, Michigan .....	12,500
Stanton, Nebraska .....	8,000
Swissvale Boro, Pennsylvania .....	25,000
Tekamah, Nebraska .....	8,000
Thief River Falls, Minnesota .....	12,500
Toulon, Illinois .....	5,000
Traer, Iowa .....	8,000
Unionville (town of Farmington), Connecticut .....	8,500
Vacaville, California (town and township) .....	12,500
Vicksburg, Mississippi .....	25,000
Walton Town and Tipton Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Waveland Town and Brown Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Waynesboro, Virginia .....	8,000
Wharton, Texas .....	8,000
Woodburn, Oregon .....	10,000
Wymore, Nebraska .....	10,000

Total, 94 library buildings ..... \$1,200,200

## INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Bayonne, New Jersey .....	\$3,000
Belmar, New Jersey .....	5,000
Big Horn County, Wyoming (subsidence damage) .....	2,500
Butler, Indiana (to provide for surrounding townships) .....	1,000
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	6,000
Cleveland, Ohio (four branches) .....	110,000
Cresco, Iowa (to provide for surrounding townships) .....	7,500
Downers Grove, Illinois .....	1,000
East Cleveland, Ohio .....	22,500
East Orange, New Jersey (addition) .....	40,000
Franklin, Indiana (city and township) (to provide for Needham Township) .....	3,500
Graceville, Minnesota (city and township) .....	1,000
Huntsville, Missouri .....	2,000
Lakewood, Ohio .....	25,000
Lawrenceburg, Indiana .....	3,000
Oakland, California (four branches) .....	140,000
Perth Amboy, New Jersey (addition) .....	30,000
Plymouth, Wisconsin .....	4,400
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana .....	2,500
St. Petersburg, Florida .....	5,000
Thorntown Town and Sugar Creek Township, Indiana .....	4,000
Toulon, Illinois .....	1,000
Woodland, California (to extend building to include Yolo county) .....	12,000

23 library increases, including 8 new buildings ..... \$431,900

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Barrie, Ontario .....	\$15,000
Fort Frances, Ontario .....	10,000
Glencoe, Ontario .....	5,000
Mimico, Ontario .....	7,500
Norwich, Ontario .....	7,000
Norwood, Ontario .....	5,000
Park Hill, Ontario .....	8,000
Stirling, Ontario .....	5,000
Tavistock, Ontario .....	7,500
Tilbury, Ontario .....	5,000

Total, 10 library buildings ..... \$75,000

## INCREASES, CANADA

Berlin, Ontario (addition) .....	\$12,000
Guelph, Ontario (addition) .....	8,000
Hespeler, Ontario .....	1,000
Markdale, Ontario .....	2,000
North Bay, Ontario .....	1,395
Winnipeg, Manitoba (two branches) .....	70,000

6 library increases, including 2 new buildings ..... \$95,295

## OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

Ashburton, New Zealand .....	£1,750
Curepipe, Mauritius .....	1,800
Frankton Junction, Auckland, New Zealand .....	1,500
Marton, New Zealand .....	1,250

Total, 4 library buildings ..... £6,300

## OTHER GIFTS, INCREASES

Hope Town, Cape Colony, South Africa (earthquake damage) .....	£100
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## SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1914

United States, 93 new gifts, including 94 new buildings .....	\$1,200,200
United States, 23 increases to previous gifts, including 8 new buildings .....	431,900
Canada, 10 new gifts, including 10 new buildings .....	75,000
Canada, 6 increases to previous gifts, including 2 new buildings .....	95,295
New Zealand, 3 new gifts, including 3 new buildings .....	22,500
Mauritius, 1 new building .....	9,000
South Africa, 1 increase to previous gift .....	500

\$1,834,395

107 new gifts, including 108 new buildings.

30 increases to previous gifts, including 10 new buildings.

Total amount granted, including 118 new library buildings ..... \$1,834,395

Library gifts for 1914 total \$1,834,395, as compared with \$2,002,144.50 for 1913.

The total library gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1914, granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:

2573 public library buildings .....	\$50,014,167.50
115 college library buildings .....	3,675,753.00
2688 library buildings .....	\$52,689,920.50

## COLUMBIA LIBRARY REORGANIZED

THE administration of the Columbia University Library has been reorganized. Dean P. Lockwood, assistant professor of philology, has been made assistant librarian, in charge until June 30, 1916. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, is appointed law librarian; and Roger Howson, department librarian in Kent Hall, is appointed bibliographer and assistant to the librarian. The library council was made permanent, with advisory powers, and will consist of thirteen professors, in addition to President Butler.

## American Library Association

### COUNCIL

The Council held sessions at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, December 30 and 31, 1914, with 49 members present.

### FIRST SESSION

President Wellman announced that the first item of business was the consideration of an application from school librarians for admission as a section. In accordance with the provision of the constitution, this was referred for consideration to a committee, consisting of Mr. Carlton, Miss Rose and Mr. Wyer, who reported favorably, with the recommendation that the official title be "School Libraries Section." On motion of Mr. Carlton, the report was adopted, carrying with it the recommendation that the petition be granted.

### SOME POINTS IN LIBRARY ETHICS

President Wellman said that at the meeting of the Council last winter in Chicago certain points in library ethics were discussed which proved interesting and important, and it was felt that similar points not covered at that meeting would be profitable for discussion at this time. These points had been listed, and the first was "The librarian's relation to his trustees," which discussion would be opened by Mr. J. T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library.

Mr. Jennings said that the relation depends on at least four things: 1, the type of library; 2, the size of library; 3, the kind of trustees; and 4, the kind of librarian. He limited his remarks to the relations between trustees and librarian in a large public library, where the librarian must be a person of broad training and experience. In such a library the board should be simply a legislative body, with the librarian as its executive officer. It would outline policies, and leave the librarian to devise the methods to carry them out, holding him responsible for their attainment. On the other hand, the librarian should be ready to carry out the instructions of the trustees loyally, whether they accord with his judgment or not. Differences between trustees and librarian should be confined to board meetings, and if relations become too strained there should be a change in the board or a new librarian. The librarian's judgment should be followed regarding interior arrangement of buildings and the general book selection, but in securing funds, the trustees should take the lead. The board and librarian should work together to

devise a scheme that will place the library service on the merit system, and its practical application should be left to the librarian.

Dr. Bostwick (St. Louis Public Library), continuing the discussion, said that placing a resignation in the hands of a board is justifiable only where the rules do not allow removal, and where it seems nevertheless desirable that they shall be overridden. The first case he heard of was that of Seth Low when he was elected as reform mayor of Brooklyn. He appointed heads of departments, with the understanding that they place their resignation in his hands. The board in a library generally has the power of removal under some restrictions. It therefore seemed unnecessary for a librarian to place his resignation in their hands.

The president announced that the question of "Recommendations" would be opened by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Carlton said he did not feel himself especially qualified to discuss the subject; that his knowledge of recommendations had come chiefly through experience, but there was no question of the importance of the topic. The speaker said that if he could change the psychology of the man who is going to read that letter, he could write a perfect and a truthful letter of recommendation; that until he could change the psychology and the mental approach of the man reading that letter, he feared he could not do much differently than he had done in the past. That practice was to try and write a composite impression of his knowledge of and experience and relations with that person, leaving out all the little defects and flaws which inevitably occur in all human relations. They do not appear in the composite if it is a favorable one. His particular difficulty had been that the least statement that seems to throw any doubt on the fact that the person about whom this is written is not an angel from heaven at once sets up an inhibition in the mind of the reader of the letter. He did not see for himself any other way than to give as truthful and as honest a composite statement as possible of his experience with and knowledge of the person as a fellow worker. One other thing: suppose in a given library a person had not been all that the chief had hoped for. Suppose he could not give a blanket approval. That leaves always the possibility that in another library in another position or department of library work none of these things which have been so unfortunate will occur. We should consider that chance of favorable conditions occurring in library B which did not occur in library A. It is a

great responsibility to say or to do anything that may be a permanent handicap to the progress and usefulness and employment of any one of our fellow creatures, especially if it be one of our fellow librarians. We have a particularly fine service to render to our community. Sometimes some of us get into the wrong niche. That fact should not handicap us from all possibility of getting into the right one, and there is danger involved that great injustice may be done to someone. It is instinctive in us not to wish to harm the prospects or chances of a fellow worker who may do much better in another place than in the place that we have known.

Miss Rathbone (Pratt Institute School of Library Science) said that the subject of recommendations comes as close to the library school director as to anyone. To the library school it is a very important thing, because the reputation of the school depends on the honesty that comes from that school. She pleaded for a change in the psychology which Mr. Carlton thought so difficult. Would not every librarian rather have a letter of recommendation that stated the disadvantages as well as the advantages, the weak as well as the strong points? Would they not rather make up their minds from a perfectly fair statement of all the elements involved than from simply a favorable notice of the points that can be commended?

Dr. Andrews (John Crerar Library) said a letter of recommendation is a letter of commendation. When he gave one he expected it to be taken as such on the points where that person is at least as good as the average. If he said that a person is intelligent and industrious and did not say that she is tactful or accurate, he did not want to be understood that she is tactful and accurate.

Mr. Dudgeon (Wisconsin Free Library Commission) felt that the psychology of the person who receives the letter would take care of itself. If a person in absolute honesty writes a letter, he was inclined to think the intelligent employer would recognize that as a frank letter, and would not overemphasize any weakness mentioned. It seemed to him that was the only kind of recommendation that should go forth; and that it should always go direct to the employer, and the person writing it should know as much as possible about the demands of the position and the person whom he is recommending.

Dr. Bostwick said that while he agreed in general about the inadvisability of a general recommendation, it seemed to him it could be given where it takes the place of the library school certificate, that such a person has been

in the employ and gave satisfaction in such employment. That is absolutely true, and can be presented anywhere.

Mr. Legler (Chicago Public Library) asked whether, after all, it is not more important that the psychological insight should be possessed by the recipient of the letter rather than by the writer. He had in mind a typical case. A letter of recommendation came to his hands, and every word was absolutely true as to the ability of the person recommended along certain lines of library work. But there was a serious omission. The writer failed to mention the fact that that person had one grave defect which nullified all good qualities. There is, therefore, a question of psychology which has not been fully nor satisfactorily answered.

After some further spirited discussion on this subject, President Wellman announced that the next topic, "Obligations to fellow librarians," would be presented by Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the library school of the New York Public Library.

Last year, Miss Plummer said, the Council discussed the ethics of the engagement of a library assistant by another library without consulting the assistant's actual chief. She was inclined to feel that this might be divided into two questions, viz., the engagement of a minor assistant, more or less easily replaced, and the engagement of an important assistant, not easily replaced. In the former case it would seem to be unnecessary to consult the chief; in the latter, obligatory.

Instructors in library schools should never be asked to desert their positions for others during the school year; and if offers are accepted during vacation time, or during term time for a future date, the director and principal should at once be informed. Teachers should be under virtual contract, as in most teaching institutions, since the impossibility of selecting a teacher judiciously or securing one on short notice is well known. A change of teachers may mean reorganizing an entire year's schedule.

Under "Notice of resignation," she could not concur with Mr. Bolton when he states that an assistant should consult his librarian before applying for another position. His application might be under consideration for some time, and during all that time both librarian and assistant would live in an uncertainty that would be detrimental to the work. If the assistant is dissatisfied, and, in a general way, looking for a change, it is perhaps only fair that the librarian should know, and this may lead to improved conditions for the assistant. But a *bone fide* application for a definite position is a confidential matter, and



the assistant is within his rights if he gives the regular notice of resignation. Courtesy and good-will would, of course, lead him to give notice as soon as the other position was assured to him. A more poignant offender against library ethics is the librarian who gets rid of an unsatisfactory assistant by "working him off" on another library or on a library school.

The question of "Expert advice" seemed to her partly one of trustees' ethics. If the librarian should not accept an invitation to give advice, unknown to the regular incumbent, the trustees should not give the invitation without notifying their librarian. With a sensible librarian and tactful trustees the whole matter could be made one of co-operation.

"Use of his name." The European rule—at least, it prevails in some European countries—that a librarian shall not be a private collector of anything that would bring into conflict his own interests and those of the library seemed to her a good one. Librarians should be grateful to a code which would forbid their having a financial interest in publishing, printing, binding, library furniture or library supplies. If the librarian invents and patents something *under his own name*, it is another matter. It is the concealed ownership or agency that should be prohibited.

She would add to the above that it is a flaw in library ethics for the librarian to accept gifts of value from firms with which the library has dealings, hospitality which would not be offered for commercial reasons, or subscriptions which may be regarded as binding him in any way to substantial returns. However innocent of actual wrongdoing a librarian or an assistant may be in such acceptance, it shows a lack of delicacy and of a fine sense of what is due to one's profession. If one renders the *quid pro quo*, he is making the library pay his personal debts; if not, he is making himself a debtor with no intention of paying. Where there has been fault in these respects, it has been due largely to want of thought and of an aroused conscience.

In reply to a question, Miss Plummer said she did not consider it was good taste for a librarian to print library statistics which exhibited the superiority of his own library over those libraries whose statistics were given.

Dr. Andrews did not feel that a librarian was justified in giving time and service due his institution in answering questions which more properly came within the province of a neighboring institution; that, for example, a simple Latin quotation might be verified at the John Crerar Library, which specializes in the sciences, but that if the quotation required

much search he would be warranted in referring the inquirer to the Newberry Library, which included the classical languages among its specialties.

The next topic under the general head of library ethics was "Lending one's name," and the discussion was opened by Dr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library.

Dr. Hadley said that probably the framers of the program had in mind the use of names of librarians for publication. As professionals, we rule against publications more frequently than otherwise. Last year certain librarians in Great Britain lent their names in an adverse way to the latest book of a very popular English novelist. The fact that those names appeared in such a conspicuous place made the book become one of the greatest sellers in Great Britain, and also in this country. To oppose or criticise a book adversely, while not an ethical infringement, is poor judgment, and will give the book prominence. So we should be chary in lending our names, even adversely. A certain reference book for children has been criticised adversely by many of us. The speaker gave his moral support to the adverse criticism. The book was not desirable for the children's room; it lacked the proper index; the material on the same subject was scattered through several volumes, and the illustrations were not good. But he had seen a use for that book in the home library for the child. There he does not need an index, because he has all the time he wants. He will begin at the front cover and meander through the three volumes. It would, therefore, be unfair to the publishers of this book for librarians to give their names in an adverse way on this publication because the book does not meet certain library requirements and is not the best thing for library use.

Specific objections to a librarian's giving the use of his name result from the fact that when a librarian recommends a book or a library device it usually is because the book or device fills some specific need in his library. His recommendation can be made to apply generally to the article, which is not the librarian's intention.

Also, a librarian giving his name may be placed in an embarrassing position if he recommended, for example, a series of books before the series is completed. The first volume which he recommended may be excellent and the series itself may deteriorate. A librarian is justified in recommending a book or device to the extent of informing the publisher or manufacturer that he may refer inquiries to

the librarian, who can then answer such to the best of his wisdom.

Mr. W. O. Carson, librarian of the London (Ont.) Public Library, discussed the phase "Accepting favors." The following is an abstract of his remarks:

In the present state of society it is impossible for a librarian to refuse all kinds of favors, but he should at all times avoid accepting any valuable consideration that might be looked upon as inducements or rewards.

In dealing with gifts, the following questions should be considered:

1. What is the value of the gift?
2. What is the object or motive underlying it?
3. Is it intended to serve as an inducement or reward?
4. Is it secret?
5. Would either the giver or receiver object to the library board knowing of it and the whole circumstances connected therewith?

Gifts which are substantial and disproportionate are always suspicious and should not be accepted without the sanction of the library board. If a gift is of slight value, and such gifts are not received often from the same source, and it is within the knowledge of the board that the librarian accepts such gifts, it might properly be accepted without notice being given to the board; and in cases where gifts, such as an inexpensive book, are open and the practice prevails and there is no attempt at deception, acceptance without notice might be deemed proper.

A favor that does not take the form of a material gift should be avoided if library patronage is likely to be expected in return or if the acceptance of the favor is likely to jeopardize the librarian's independence. When advice is required from an expert, it is usually wise to pay for it; particularly when the expert is in a position to carry out work or supply merchandise that may be required in following the advice in his report.

In cases where it would be perfectly legal and where it would be decidedly to the interest of the library to have dealings with a firm or to purchase any article in which the librarian has a financial interest, it would seem right and proper that such dealings should take place; but the librarian should make full disclosure of his private interest to his board. It would be indiscreet and unfair for the librarian to deal with a firm in which he has an interest, when competition may be had among other supporters of the library and the advantage of dealing with his firm is not quite manifest.

The president called for opinion as to

whether a formal code of ethics for librarians was desirable, and the consensus of views seemed to be that unless one could be formulated which was more practical and less weighted with the obvious than those of some of the other professions, it would hardly be of service. No definite action was taken.

The chairman of the committee on library administration, Dr. George F. Bowerman, presented the question, "Should the association establish a clearing house for information on library labor-saving devices?"

Dr. Bowerman said that he recommended some time ago to the committee on library administration that the next time the association met in a large city there should be an exhibit of labor-saving devices. The conference at Washington afforded the opportunity for such an exhibit, which was well attended and of general interest and value. Probably most members present had read the article by Mr. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of this exhibit, which was printed in the November, 1914, *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. In this article, Mr. Thompson discusses the desirability of having some central clearing house established where impartial information regarding the relative merits of various devices can be secured and the experience of users can be learned, and expresses the willingness, if the association desires, to conduct the necessary correspondence and formulate the returns from a suitable questionnaire on the subject. Mr. Bowerman passed about some sample questions that such a questionnaire would include and the list of devices (some 60 in number) about which information would be sought.

Dr. Andrews stated that the committee on permanent headquarters for the association several years ago included this feature as one of the desirable objects to be attained, and he therefore moved that it be taken as the sense of the Council that it would be to the advantage of the association to have information in regard to such devices brought together from time to time. Motion duly seconded and carried.

Mr. S. H. Ranck (Grand Rapids Public Library) said that a few years ago the question of the effort on the part of certain publishers and periodical subscription agents to maintain certain prices was brought up and that, due to legal action taken at that time, no attempts at restraint of competition had been detected until a very short time ago. Within a week he had received a letter which led to the belief that the plan was being revived, and he wished to know whether other

libraries were being forced to pay more for periodicals.

Several reported this to be the case, and felt that it was due to a periodical subscription trust. On motion, the matter was deferred until a later meeting of the Council.

The session adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION

"Social surveys by libraries" was discussed in a paper by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library. Dr. Johnston spoke of early library surveys, the first being conducted by the Brooklyn Public Library in 1908, and another by the Minneapolis Public Library in 1913. The value of such surveys has been demonstrated, and libraries should take a more active interest in assisting the work. Every survey should include an investigation of conditions of literacy, and of the relations of public and private libraries to the community, and the results preserved not only in written form but in map form.

Dr. Johnston spoke appreciatively of the excellent work in preparing and conducting civic exhibits of Mr. Edward L. Burchard, of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 116 South Michigan avenue, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Burchard was largely instrumental in modeling the public health exhibit now at the Chicago City Club. Dr. Johnston said he liked to remember that Mr. Burchard was at one time a librarian.

The next business was the report of the committee to consider the advisability of revising the constitution of the association. In behalf of two members of the committee, the chairman, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, submitted the following report:

Of the three members present of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of amendment of the constitution, two members are of the opinion that it is desirable to make certain changes and beg leave to present the following suggestions:

(1) That section 14 of the constitution be amended by striking out in lines 7 and 8 the words, "and 25 elected by the Council itself," and in line 16, "and the Council respectively."

(2) That section 3 of the by-laws be stricken out.

(3) That section 3a be made section 3, and amended by striking out in lines 17 and 18 the words, "or to members of other," inserting the word "and" in lieu thereof.

In addition to the suggestions here made, these two members are of the opinion that there are other points fairly open to question, and that it is desirable for the Council to dis-

cuss them, preparatory to making suggestions in relation to them.

(1) Annual vs. biennial meetings of the A. L. A.

(2) As to what shall be done about the precedent which has grown up into almost a law that the first vice-president elected one year shall become the nominee for president the next year. It is possible to conceive of one in the association not a member of the Executive Board as the one person that at a particular time ought to be president. The same position might also obtain in regard to one on the Executive Board.

(3) The method of appointing members of Executive Board.

Alice S. Tyler,  
Mary Eileen Ahern.

As a minority report, Mr. Hodges submitted the following:

I cannot bring myself to join in the report signed by two members of the Council. The constitution as revised by an able committee was adopted only five years ago. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it furnishes a sufficient working basis for the association, and, believing that any association's energies can better be expended on more vital problems than constitution tinkering, I present as a minority report the recommendation that no amendments be considered at this time. It is with regret that I find myself at variance with those who have earnestly and persistently urged such amendments.

N. D. C. Hodges.

Motion was made and seconded that both reports be accepted, and the chair announced the subject as open to discussion.

On request, Mr. Hodges also reported that of the other two members of the committee, "Mr. Gould, of Montreal, is one of the conservative members, and is opposed to amendment of the constitution. The other member, Mr. Jones, of Salem, would approve of changes in section 14, affecting the make-up of the Council."

Mr. Hodges said that he did not feel the committee could act on these letters except in a very general way.

On request, Miss Ahern explained what was intended by the suggestions made by the two members who reported in favor of the revision.

1. They thought that the Council was too large, and the idea of self-perpetuation back of the "25 members elected by the Council itself" was not in harmony with the democratic organization. This change, of course,

would do away with section 3 of the By-laws providing for it.

2. Inasmuch as there was misunderstanding as to who was to enjoy the privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conference in the present wording of section 3a, the suggestion was made that all members of affiliated societies stand on the same footing.

3. With regard to the questions calling for discussion before suggestions were made, there were many who thought that the rank and file of the association would get more results by having biennial meetings of the A. L. A. if the state associations would alternate their meetings with those of the A. L. A.

With regard to the precedent by which the first vice-president elected one year becomes the nominee for president for the next year, she pointed out that it was possible that one in the association, not a member of the Executive Board, might be the one person who at that particular time ought to be president of the association. What steps the association could take to break down the precedent, without seeming to cast reflection on the current vice-president, was open to question.

It was thought in many quarters that, inasmuch as the Publishing Board was organized very largely to prepare material for the small libraries and for commission workers, a member definitely representing these interests ought to be on the Publishing Board. The present wording of the section might also be amended to read more clearly.

Mr. Legler felt that, irrespective of the merits of the case, the desire for changes was due to restlessness which would remain as long as the Council, supposed to be a democratic body, was in any degree a self-perpetuating body. He felt a great deal of prejudice against any self-perpetuating body which is designed to be a representative body. In an organization where all members are on a level, engaged in the same work, each should have the privilege of saying who shall represent him or her. Until the association has the privilege of electing all members of the Council, we shall have this continued agitation.

Dr. Bostwick said that at the time the present constitution was adopted many felt that if the Council were elected by the great mass of the association it would probably not contain those persons whom it was thought desirable should meet together occasionally and discuss library policy. Therefore the Council was given the privilege of electing 25 of its own members and becoming self-perpetuating. There was the feeling that if the Council were constituted in such a way that it could take the place of the American Library Institute,

the Institute would be superseded by the Council, but this expectation had not been realized. He believed in some body of this sort, but believed there should not be two bodies. If the Institute is going to live we should make the Council thoroughly representative and discontinue such meetings as we have just held. The reason the Council is doing so well is because the Institute is becoming almost moribund. If the Institute was going to die he was in favor of having the constitution stay just as it is.

Miss Tyler (Western Reserve University Library School, requested a return to the immediate question, which was whether the A. L. A., a democratic body and the creator of the Council, shall have the privilege of electing members to the Council taken away from it. She did not see that the question had anything to do with the Institute, but was one of organization of the A. L. A.

Dr. Richardson (Princeton University Library) was willing to acquiesce in the principle that under prevailing conditions it would be better to have all members of the Council elected by the association. He thought the competition of the Council would result, not in the death, but in the revivification of the Institute, and that we should secure from two competitive organizations larger results through the competition. He would be in favor of electing all members by the association, but not in reducing the number of members in the Council.

Dr. Andrews said his understanding of the reason for the present mode of electing members was that the association at large did not in some instances know the men and women who would contribute to the Council, and that many worthy and valuable members would be overlooked if choice were left entirely to the association.

Mr. Legler said he was inclined to put a little trust in the members of the association, take away the ex-presidents and the self-perpetuating body and give the association the privilege of electing their own councillors.

Mr. Dudgeon favored the democratic origin of the Council, but did not wish to see the membership decreased.

Mr. Ranck (Grand Rapids Public Library) expressed similar views as to size of Council, stating that after considerable study of the question he was convinced that the Council in its present size was not an unwieldy body.

Miss Rathbone called attention to the undesirable feature of that provision of the constitution which forbids immediate re-election of a member elected by the association whose term is expiring. It sometimes happened that



one whose membership expires is doing important committee work, and it is of great importance that he be continued in the Council. Under the present system the Council has the privilege of re-electing such a member. The Council ought to provide for continuity of work and prevent lapsing before such work is finished.

The motion before the house was amended as follows: that both reports, majority and minority, be accepted, and printed in the *Bulletin* and that the discussion be continued until the next meeting. Voted.

Discussion on the "Reading of current newspapers in libraries" was opened by Dr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library. He said the newspaper room began back in the days when newspapers were an expensive luxury in the family, and it seemed a real duty of the public library to supply them, as it did books and magazines. The newspaper room early became an institution in Great Britain and in our country. It is so to-day in Great Britain, less so in the United States.

"The reading room is a place used almost exclusively by men who come from the street in winter because of the cold weather. They want a place to rest and to get warm, and perhaps to pick up the news. Sometimes they take a snooze. Some libraries have done away with the newspaper to a great extent. In Brooklyn our Montague branch, which has a reference department and our largest reading room, used to have papers from all over the country, and a selection from all over the world. To-day they still have those papers, but they have to be asked for at the desk. As a consequence, our reading rooms are clear of the class of people who came there to loaf. The low cost of newspapers to-day makes it possible for almost anyone to purchase a copy, and the money which we have spent to supply newspapers now can be better spent for magazines and books.

"The experiment which we made five years ago proved so successful that we have kept it up ever since. There has been very little complaint or criticism of the action of the trustees in doing away with this general display of newspapers in the rooms. The atmosphere of the rooms is much improved and serious reading has increased."

Mr. Hodges said that in Cincinnati they did away with chairs about ten years ago and relieved the atmosphere in that way. Some sleep standing, but an officer makes the circuit of the newspaper room and urges the sleepers to take a walk around the square.

Dr. Bostwick said it seemed to him entirely illogical to draw the line between periodicals

published daily and those published weekly or monthly. The assumption seems to be that the daily paper is ignoble and the monthly paper valuable. You may have a paper in your home town which is more valuable than the monthly magazines on the desk. If he had to drop some papers he was sure it would not be the *Springfield Republican* or the *Boston Transcript*, or the *New York Evening Post*. It would be the *American* or the *Cosmopolitan* or *Munsey's*. Many of the daily papers should be kept. It seems to him there is reason for keeping them in considerable numbers. It is valuable for the person who keeps up with the times to make a comparative survey of all the papers. If he can go into a reading room where they are spread out, and run rapidly over them, he can get a valuable survey of the opinion of the newspapers of his town. In most of our cities are men from all over the United States who esteem it a great privilege to be able to read the home news. St. Louis has adopted Mr. Hodge's plan of dispensing with seats. The papers are on stand-up desks, and the loafer has been eliminated from that room. He believed that to be the best way. A man can go and sit down without asking for papers; but he will not stand up simply for the purpose of loafing. Dr. Bostwick said he would dislike very much to discontinue the newspaper room.

The chairman said that local papers were read to a large extent by men and women out of jobs who were looking for employment, and who are too poor to buy the papers.

#### UNIFORM LIBRARY STATISTICS

Dr. George F. Bowerman, chairman of the committee on library administration, read the report of that committee on "Uniform library statistics." The report, together with the appended schedules, definitions and rules, has been changed before being printed to harmonize with certain modifications introduced in the course of the discussion by the Council. [The report is given in full on p. 109.]

The presentation of the report on uniform library statistics was interspersed by lively discussion on many points, some of which were settled by vote.

The question whether in the case of collections of books sent to schools, the individual school building or the school room should be the unit was discussed by Messrs. Hodges, Legler and Bostwick and the form was slightly modified as a result of that discussion.

The question of counting renewals was debated by Messrs. Carr, Strohm, Ranck, Bostwick, and the chairman of the committee. A show of hands indicated that the committee

was right in thinking that most libraries still count renewals.

The form as sent out to libraries and the report of the committee as presented to the Council recommended the following rule, among those for counting circulation.

"3. The act of sending books from the library to an agency of any kind, no matter how temporary, including schools and traveling libraries, shall be regarded as an issue to be counted in the circulation in the following cases: (a) when the books are for the most part used in the agency but are not issued therefrom: (b) when it is impossible to obtain any report of the circulation; (c) when the reported circulation averages less than one per volume."

In defense of the proposed rule the committee's report as presented said:

"Objection has been raised to rule 3a which is a change from the rule as laid down in the 1906 report and modified by the rules promulgated by the Committee on Library Administration in 1912 (A. L. A. Proc. 105). All of the objections came from thoughtful critics, among which number is the former chairman of this committee, Dr. Bostwick, who says: 'There is, in my opinion, absolutely no excuse for counting books sent to a station and not taken thence for home circulation; they should be included in library use, precisely as they would be if read in a branch library.' In the face of such an opinion it is incumbent on us to give very cogent reasons for the rule as proposed, particularly as it represents a change from the former rule as laid down in 1912 and therefore lays the committee open to the charge of being vacillating.

"The drafting of this particular rule proved to be one of the most troublesome of our tasks. It was changed because it was thought that the rule as submitted better represents present practice than the earlier rule. It will be noted that in the re-drafted rules we have cut out the words 'home circulation.' That removes the objection that it is a misnomer to call such use of the books 'home circulation.' Statistics of circulation are designed to reflect services rendered by a library. Library circulation is of two principal kinds: (1) to individuals who come to the central library or one of its fully organized, expensively conducted centers, having complete facilities for keeping statistics and (2) to voluntary agencies which may or may not be willing or able to keep full and accurate statistics. When such figures of circulation from such voluntary agencies are kept they may be accepted as serving the purpose of measuring the service

rendered. But when they are not kept or where the use of the books is confined to reading on the premises (*e. g.*: at a police station or an engine house), a service has none the less been rendered by the library: circulating books (not reference books) have gone out and presumably been read. The circulating department of the library has done its part to prepare the books for circulation; the books have gone out at considerable expense for transportation; the intent in lending the books is that they shall be for popular reading and not for reference use. We contend that at the very least there is justice in counting in the circulation figures one for each volume so sent. We are quite willing to admit that, from a strictly logical standpoint, as set forth in this committee's 1912 report, the use of library books in a club, school, engine house, etc., is hall or library use, comparable with the pastime reading that is done in our reading rooms, in addition to more serious study. None the less, we believe that the rule represents actual practice better than the 1912 rule; that it better measures the intent and the actuality of the service rendered than the 1912 rule; and that in combination with rule 4 it prevents padding by only permitting the counting of definitely recorded circulation—either from the central library or from the agency, but not both. It was thought preferable to set aside the more strictly logical 1912 rule in order to secure the adoption of a rule that would do away with the padded figures resulting from estimates of circulation."

This point was debated by Dr. Bostwick, Mr. Hodges, Miss Power, Miss Rose and by the chairman of the committee. The arguments for the rule, as finally adopted, were substantially those given in A. L. A. Proc. 1912, p. 104-5. As a result the rule as it appears in the form was adopted. This provides for reporting separately the books sent to agencies, but not for counting in circulation figures anything but actually reported home circulation.

Mr. Ranck urged that the item "Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during the year" be subdivided; also that a subdivision show separately books in reference collections and books in circulating collections.

Mr. Locke stated that he had a large reference library building which has no circulation at all and that it was operated entirely independently of his 14 branches; that this report gives no opportunity to say anything about reference work; that their method of computing statistics in the reference library may be crude but it is honest.

Dr. Hill inquired if it would not be well to refer the questions raised by Mr. Ranck and Mr. Locke to the college and reference section. Let us keep the form as simple and compact as possible. We want it for use not only among ourselves but to show to laymen. Trustees want to know what is being done along certain lines in different libraries in a comparative way.

The four recommendations in the report of the committee were voted on singly and all adopted.

Dr. Bowerman said it was his idea that the blank should be sent to the list of libraries to which the original form was sent—some 850; that if it went out with the endorsement of the A. L. A. he believed not only the 165 libraries which agreed to use it will do so, but that nearly all the others will come in as soon as it becomes an official matter.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that the report of this committee and the action of the Council thereon be communicated to the college and reference section, and that they be asked to formulate, in consultation with the committee on library administration, such changes in the schedule as may adapt it to their use.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. David Heald, of Harvard College Library, who on behalf of the secretary of the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, held at Columbia University, November 28, 1914, transmitted the following vote by the conference:

Resolved: That the Council of the American Library Association be advised that it is the sentiment of this conference that early action in the matter of an A. L. A. code of rules for recording library statistics is desirable; and that further it be requested, in case a complete code involves delay, to take action for the early definition of a few of the leading categories.

No action was taken in view of the recommendations and resolutions already adopted.

Following the report of the committee on uniform statistics the report of the committee on insurance rates for libraries was read. This showed a surprising difference in rates in different cities. In the form of policy quite generally used the loss on many articles commonly found in library collections, such as manuscripts, medals, casts, pictures, etc., is excluded unless the liability be specifically assumed in the policy. Again, it is a general rule of insurance companies not to insure records for more than the value of the material upon which they are recorded. In the case of card catalogs, shelf lists, etc., it is wiser to stipulate that their value shall be the cost of replace-

ment, or that a certain fixed sum shall be considered the value. Suggestions for a campaign for fire prevention are included in the report.

On motion of Mr. Legler the report was accepted and the committee continued.

The president stated that the subject of further consideration of the *A. L. A. Book-list* had been referred to the Council and would be taken up at this time, but no one present spoke to the question.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chicago Library Club for the entertainment given visiting librarians on the evening of December 30, at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Dana criticizing the methods of conducting Council meetings.

The League of Library Commissions submitted a report commending the bill introduced into Congress by Congressman Green, of Iowa, providing for free delivery of library books on rural mail routes, and requesting recommendations from the Council of the American Library Association. It was voted that this matter be referred to the committee on Federal and state relations for consideration and report.

The Council thereupon adjourned.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meeting of the Executive Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1914. Present: President Wellman, Vice-Presidents Carlton and Miss Titcomb, Miss Plummer and Messrs. Koch, Locke, Craver, and Jennings.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer, Mr. C. B. Roden, presented the following report:

##### REPORT OF TREASURER—JAN. TO DEC., 1914

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago,	
Jan. 1, 1914 .....	\$3,392.65
Membership dues, etc. ....	7,573.35
George B. Utley, refund .....	200.00
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest .....	570.42
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest .....	4,500.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on	
headquarters expense, 1913 balance .....	300.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on	
headquarters expense, 1914 .....	2,000.00
Interest on bank balance, January-December .....	66.40
	<hr/> \$18,802.82

##### Expenditures

Checks no. 52-64, (vouchers no. 883-1022)	\$10,510.02
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin .....	\$1,443.98
Conference .....	650.00
Committees .....	552.81

<b>Headquarters:</b>	
Salaries .....	\$5,100.00
Additional services .....	600.00
Supplies .....	536.06
Miscellaneous .....	660.60
Postage .....	368.21
Contingencies .....	250.00
Travel .....	273.36
Trustees Endowment Fund ..	75.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund	
int. ....	4,500.00
<hr/>	
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago..	\$15,010.02
G. B. Utley, Balance National Bank	3,792.80
of the Republic .....	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1914	
account .....	500.00
<hr/>	
Total balance .....	\$4,542.80
<b>James L. Whitney Fund</b>	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1914..	\$126.76
Interest, Jan. 1, 1914.....	1.83
Third installment, Feb. 18, 1914.....	22.62
Interest, July 1, 1914 .....	2.15
Fourth installment, July 23, 1914.....	21.19

Respectfully submitted, \$174.55

CARL B. RODEX, Treasurer.

December 30, 1914.

Report accepted on motion of Mr. Craver.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE

The report of the finance committee was presented by Mr. H. W. Craver, chairman, as follows:

The finance committee, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, have considered the probable income of the Association for 1915, and submit the following estimate, showing also the estimate for 1914 and the actual result for 1914:

	1914	1914	1915
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated
Dues .....	\$7,200.00	\$7,573.35	\$8,000.00
Income Carnegie Fund .....	4,200.00	4,500.00	4,300.00
Income End'm't Fund .....	350.00	570.42*	375.00
Interest .....	60.00	66.40	75.00
Sales of publications..	11,100.00	13,572.24	13,000.00
<hr/>			
		\$22,910.00	\$26,282.41
			\$25,750.00

\*Including \$175.00 accrued in 1913.

The committee is prepared to approve appropriations to the amount of \$12,750 and also the appropriation to the use of the Publishing Board of the total amount of sales.

The committee has designated Dr. C. W. Andrews to audit the accounts of the treasurer and secretary as assistant treasurer, and Mr. F. O. Poole to audit those of the trustees. Dr. Andrews has examined the accounts referred to him and finds them correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees. His final report and that of Mr. Poole will be made part of the formal report of the Finance Committee to the Association at its annual meeting.

Respectfully,

HARRISON W. CRAVER, Chairman.  
December 31, 1914.

Report accepted on motion of Mr. Carlton.

## THE 1915 BUDGET

The following budget was adopted for the year 1915:

<b>Estimated Income</b>	
Membership dues .....	\$8,000.00
Income Endowment Fund.....	375.00
Income Carnegie Fund.....	4,300.00
Interest .....	75.00
Appropriation from Publishing Bd.	2,500.00
<hr/>	

\$15,250.00

<b>Estimated Expenses</b>	
Bulletin .....	\$1,400.00
Conference (inc. \$200 for publicity)	800.00
<b>Committees:</b>	
Public documents....	\$10.00
N. E. A.....	25.00
Library administration	50.00
Library training .....	25.00
Bookbuying .....	25.00
Bookbinding .....	50.00
Federal and state re-	
lations .....	15.00
Travel .....	200.00
Work with blind....	5.00
Cost of cataloging ...	50.00
Code for classifiers...	20.00
Leipzig Exhibit .....	250.00
Miscellaneous .....	50.00
<hr/>	

775.00

<b>Salaries:</b>	
Secretary .....	3,000.00
Asst. secretary .....	1,300.00
Stenographer .....	960.00
<hr/>	

Additional services .....	5,260.00
Supplies .....	600.00
Postage, transportation, telephone..	550.00
Miscellaneous .....	450.00
Income Carnegie Fund to Pub. Bd.	400.00
Income Carnegie Fund to Pub. Bd.	4,300.00
Contingencies .....	365.00
Travel .....	350.00
<hr/>	

\$15,250.00

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted that there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie fund, estimated at \$4,300, and all proceeds from sales of publications, estimated at \$13,000, excepting the amount of \$2,500 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation toward the support of the executive office of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted to be the sense of the Board that \$500 be paid by the Association toward the expenses of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and that such portion as may be available be paid from the unexpended balances of 1915 and the remainder from the funds available in 1916.

On motion of Mr. Jennings it was voted that the bill of Warren M. Mitchell, stenographer, for \$61.20 and that of \$27.57 for miscellaneous additional services at the executive office, be paid from the unexpended contingency fund of 1914.

## COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The committee to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive Board, trustees of the Endowment Fund, and members of the Council, in accordance with



sec. 2 of the by-laws to the constitution was appointed as follows: Henry E. Legler, Caroline M. Hewins, Mary Frances Isom, Charles F. D. Belden, and Malcolm G. Wyer.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, of Emporia, Kansas, was, on motion of Mr. Carlton, appointed a publicity committee of one with power to secure such additional committee assistance as needed. The budget as adopted contained an appropriation of \$200 for this work.

Miss Plummer referred to the present unsatisfactory method of appointing the various standing committees. These committees according to prevailing practice are appointed by the incoming executive board at its invariably hurried meeting at the close of the annual conference, or else the business is referred to the president and secretary who complete the appointments as best they can by correspondence. After due consideration the board passed a vote instructing the secretary, until otherwise ordered, to request, twenty-four hours before election, the nominees for president, first vice-president, and one member of the executive board chosen by the nominee for president, to prepare, in consultation with the secretary, nominations for the committees to be appointed by the new executive board, which may be available for the use of the board if it desires to call for them.

Mr. Carlton, a committee of one to consider the advisability of appointing standing committees on classification, cataloging and work for defectives and delinquents, presented a report, in which there appeared the following recommendations:

"1st. Since there appears to be no material difference between the standing committees and the special committees with regard to powers, status, means or facilities for carrying on their work and accomplishing their purposes, it is recommended that the committee on cost and methods of cataloging, and the committee on a code for classifiers remain as at present, viz.: as special committees, continued from year to year until the purpose for which they were appointed has been accomplished.

"2d. The application for a standing committee 'on work for defectives and delinquents' raises a different set of considerations. Intelligently directed library activity in prisons, reformatories, institutions for the insane, etc., etc., is a matter in which all librarians instinctively feel a sympathetic interest. Wisely guided and developed, such a movement will surely have deep and abiding social value. But at present this form of library service is in its infancy; its aims, methods, processes, and standards are only in the preliminary stages

of definition and development; and the number of trained workers professionally engaged in it is extremely small. These facts lead to the conclusion that it does not seem advisable that a permanent standing committee on this subject be appointed. Your committee therefore recommends that a small special committee be appointed by the Board and continued annually."

Both recommendations were unanimously adopted.

The secretary reported that Mrs. E. H. Anderson was unable to accept appointment to committee on compilation of reading list on home economics, and on motion of Mr. Carlton it was voted that the president be authorized to fill the vacancy after consultation with the chairman, Miss Linda A. Eastman.

The report of the committee on conditions of affiliation of non-regional associations with the A. L. A., which had been referred to the Executive Board by the Council (See Washington Proceedings, p. 185), was brought forward for consideration, but after discussion it was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. Koch read some correspondence between Mr. S. H. Ranck and a certain periodical subscription agency, which had led to a suspicion that a "periodical subscription trust" was restricting trade and preventing proper competition. It was voted to lay the matter on the table until the next meeting.

The secretary reported the resignation of Miss Mary E. Hall, as chairman of the committee on co-operation with the N. E. A. Voted that the president be authorized to appoint her successor after conference with Miss Hall.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

Meeting of the Publishing Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, January 1, 1915. All members were present. The report of Mr. C. B. Roden, treasurer, was presented and accepted. The report was as follows:

##### REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN. 1-DEC. 31, 1914

###### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914 .....	\$1,143.71
Sales of publications .....	13,573.24
American Library Assn., Carnegie Fund interest .....	4,500.00
Interest, January-December, 1914 .....	1.81

###### Expenditures

Checks no. 52-63 (vouchers no. 1143-1425) ..	\$18,117.55
Balance Union Trust Co. of Chicago .....	\$1,100.21
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of Republic .....	250.00

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

Chicago, December 30, 1914.

The budget for 1915 was adopted as follows:

BUDGET 1915	
<i>Estimated Income</i>	
Balance, December 31, 1914.....	\$1,349.70
Carnegie Endowment Fund interest.....	4,300.00
Sales of publications.....	13,000.00
Accounts receivable, Dec. 28, 1914.....	1,567.34
Sale of books—review copies.....	900.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,117.04
<i>Estimated Expenditures</i>	
Salaries.....	\$4,600.00
Printing <i>Booklist</i> and <i>Index</i> .....	1,800.00
Periodical cards:	
Printing.....	\$1,200.00
Editing.....	250.00
Clerical.....	50.00
	<hr/>
	1,500.00
Advertising.....	300.00
A. L. A. appropriation.....	2,500.00
A. L. A. appropriation, balance for 1914....	500.00
Express and postage.....	700.00
Supplies and incidentals.....	1,300.00
Stationery and printing.....	200.00
Travel.....	500.00
Balance.....	7,217.04
	<hr/>
	\$21,117.04

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman of committee on the A. L. A. Manual of library economy, presented in person the following report, which was accepted:

Your committee on the A. L. A. Manual of library economy begs to present the attached statement showing the present status of the various chapters comprising the Manual, and to hand you with this report chapters 3, 7, and 16 for publication with the approval of the committee. These, with chapter 23, which has been in your hands for six months or more, will make four chapters ready for the press. To these the committee hopes to add within two weeks chapters 8, 18 and 31.

This leaves six chapters to be accounted for; four (numbers 19, 24, 28 and 30) are definitely assigned; two others (numbers 11 and 25) are still unassigned.

All of the eight chapters in the first part of the Manual (Types of libraries) are either printed or will be in the hands of your Board for printing within two weeks. Your committee recommends that in addition to carrying a small stock of these pamphlets in separate form, these eight be put in one volume with suitable title page indicating that they form part one of the completed Manual.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Chairman*.

December 28, 1914.

#### MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

##### CHAPTERS AND AUTHORS

##### *Types of libraries*

1. American library history—Mr. Bolton. Printed.
2. The Library of Congress—Mr. Bishop. Printed.
3. State libraries—Mr. Wyer. With Publishing Board.
4. The college and university library—Mr. Wyer. Printed.
5. Proprietary and mercantile libraries—Mr. Bolton. Printed.

6. The free public library—Miss Lord. Printed.
7. High school libraries—Mr. Ward. Ready for Publishing Board.
8. Special libraries—R. H. Johnston. Nearly ready.

##### *Organization and administration*

9. Library legislation—Mr. Yust. Printed.
10. Library architecture—Mr. Eastman. Printed.
11. Fixtures, furniture, fittings—Unassigned.
12. Administration—Mr. Bostwick. Printed.
13. Training for librarianship—Miss Plummer. Printed.
14. Library service—Mr. Hill. Printed.
15. Branches and other distributing agencies—Miss Eastman. Printed.
16. Book selection—Miss Bascom. In hands of Publishing Board.
17. Order and accession—Mr. Hopper. Printed.
18. Classification—Miss Bacon. In hands of committee.
19. Catalog—Miss Gooch.
20. Shelf—Miss Rathbone. Printed.
21. Loan—Mr. Vitz. Printed.
22. Reference department—Dr. Richardson. Printed.
23. Government documents—Mr. Wyer. In hands of Publishing Board.
24. Bibliography—Miss Mudge.
25. Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints—Unassigned.
26. Bookbinding—Mr. A. L. Bailey. Printed.

##### *Special forms of work*

27. Library commissions and state library extension, or state aid and state agencies—Mr. Wynkoop. Printed.
  28. The public library and the public schools—W. H. Kerr.
  29. Library work with children—Miss Olcott. Printed.
  30. Library work with the blind—Mrs. Delano. Well advanced.
  31. Museums, lectures, art galleries and libraries—Mr. Rae. Now in hand.
  32. Library printing—Mr. Walter. Printed.
- |                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Printed.....            | 19 |
| Ready for printing..... | 5  |
| Well advanced.....      | 2  |
| Unassigned.....         | 2  |
| Assigned.....           | 4  |

Acting upon the recommendation in the above report, the Board instructed the secretary to obtain estimates on cost of binding 100 copies of chapters 1-8, with suitable title page and list of the entire series as above shown.

Miss Massee presented in person an encouraging informal report on the work of the A. A. L. *Booklist*. Co-operation was steadily increased during the year; subscriptions also have increased, so that 5,200 copies are now printed instead of 4,600 a year ago; changes in the present volume to classed arrangement with index and with editorial page to small libraries have been favorably commented on by librarians and commission secretaries; the editor's visits to the state library association meetings (Michigan-Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa) resulted in new interest in the *Booklist* and new viewpoints for the editor; and the editor's visit in the fall to eastern publishers proved of such great value and mutual helpfulness that its repetition another season is desirable. On motion of Mr. Wellman, the report was accepted and the editor authorized to visit eastern publishers again in the fall of the present year.

Voted to print in pamphlet form Miss Florence R. Curtis' article on 'Collection of social survey material by libraries,' which appeared in the *Institution Quarterly* (Springfield, Ill.), July, 1914.

The Council, at its Washington meeting, recommended to the Publishing Board that a tentative list of approved periodicals be prepared and printed. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to compile such a list suitable for a small public library. The committee has not yet been appointed.

The question of a new work on library architecture was discussed, but action deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Wellman gave a brief account of the index to music in the Springfield City Library and its use, and expressed the feeling that some suitable index of this sort should be printed. It would, however, be an expensive undertaking, and the cost would have to be met by a comparatively small number of the larger libraries. The secretary was instructed to ascertain, further, the needs and desires of libraries in this direction.

Dr. Andrews submitted a brief report of progress on the union list of periodicals. Dr. Putnam reported that work at the Library of Congress was progressing slowly and hoped that more rapid progress could soon be made.

The Board, taking under consideration the need of a complete revision of the A. L. A. Catalog, voted that the chairman appoint a committee to investigate ways and means, cost, etc., and report to the Board.

The need of an "A. L. A. yearbook," giving reliable statistical material about libraries and trustworthy comparative tables and statements, was believed to be real and pressing. The secretary was requested to prepare, in consultation with other librarians, an outline of what should be included in such a yearbook, the probable cost, etc.

Voted that revised edition of "Graded list of stories for reading aloud," prepared by Harriot E. Hassler, assisted by Carrie E. Scott, be printed by the Board.

Dr. Andrews, committee on periodical cards, reported that the present list, compiled in 1904, was being revised and that when this was accomplished a new method of subscription, necessitated by the existing deficit, would be put into operation.

The secretary reported that, with the approval of the chairman, he had invited and received acceptance from Miss Mary Frances Isom, of Portland, Oregon, to prepare a tract on the subject of county libraries, their organization, administration, advantages, etc.

The secretary reported receipt of a thor-

oughly revised manuscript of Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries," and that, with the approval of the chairman, printing was already under way. The new edition is about four and one-half times the size of the previous one, but the point of view and problems of the small library have been steadily maintained, and each addition has unquestionably strengthened the work and increased its value to the untrained librarian. The chairman was empowered to fix price of new edition.

Miss Margaret Mann reported to the secretary that her list of subject headings for juvenile catalogs would probably be completed and ready in February. Voted that upon receipt of manuscript it be referred to Mrs. Elmendorf for examination, and upon her approval the secretary be authorized to print, provided cost does not exceed \$1,000, in which event a correspondence vote of the Board is to be taken.

Voted to print in the "Foreign booklist" series a list of Bohemian books prepared by Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter and assistants at Broadway branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Charles E. Rush, through the secretary, reported progress on the pamphlet on library advertising which he is preparing.

Miss Mary J. Booth also reported progress on the lists of material obtainable free or at small cost which she is compiling.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, Secretary.

#### BERKELEY CONFERENCE

The thirty-seventh conference of the American Library Association will be held at Berkeley, Cal., June 3 to 9, 1915. Berkeley is, as members of the association will recall, delightfully situated across the bay from San Francisco, fifty minutes' ride distant by ferry and trolley. Ferries will run direct from the Berkeley side of the bay to the exposition grounds in about forty-five minutes.

The meetings of the association will be held in the various halls of the University of California, within a few minutes of the Hotel Shattuck, where headquarters will be established. It is possible to secure only 75 rooms at the hotel, and in assigning these, preference will be given the officers of the association and others whose relation to the program may require their presence at headquarters.

The majority of those in attendance at the convention will be cared for in a number of fraternity and sorority houses adjoining the campus, in close proximity to the car lines running to the San Francisco and exposition ferries. The meeting halls and the Hotel Shattuck are within easy reach. Each house will accommodate from twenty to forty persons. Breakfast will be served in each house, or in

the immediate vicinity. Other meals will be served if desired, but only for those individuals who indicate their wishes before a specified hour each morning. A cafeteria or picnic lunch emporium will be opened in the women's gymnasium, and those who desire to take advantage of the California summer weather may lunch in the neighboring oak grove, which will allow more opportunity than a hotel dining room for informal gatherings.

Full information regarding the exposition and points of interest in San Francisco, and possible excursions in the neighborhood of the Bay Cities, will be available at headquarters. If the plan now under discussion is carried out and all meetings are scheduled for the forenoon, the delegates will have ample opportunity to take in the sights. The local committee is preparing a brief bibliography on California and the way thither, which will be published later.

Berkeley is a college town; not a commercial or manufacturing center. It has few hotels, the only large one being the Hotel Shattuck. The fraternity and sorority houses offered have been carefully inspected by the local committee, and those secured are considered to be thoroughly available. They do not offer private baths, elevators, or the luxuries of hotel service; they do offer sleeping accommodations, pleasant living rooms, quiet, easy access to headquarters, the halls of meeting and the car lines, and reasonable rates. The university has no dormitories, so the organization houses here are in the nature of homes, not merely clubs.

It will be necessary in most cases to assign two delegates to a room; some extra large rooms will care for three. The schedule of rates follows:

#### *Hotel Shattuck:*

Two persons in one room with bath, \$2.50 each per day.

Two persons in one room without bath, \$2.00 each per day.

If room is engaged with meals, each person will be charged \$1.50 per day additional. Single meals will be served at the following rates:

Breakfast .....	\$0.75
Lunch .....	.50
Dinner .....	\$1.00

#### *Organization houses:*

Two persons in one room, with breakfast, \$2.00 each per day.

Two persons in one room, with breakfast and dinner, \$2.50 each per day.

One person, room with breakfast, \$2.50 per day.

One person, room with breakfast and dinner, \$3.00 per day.

Arrangements for service in the organization houses require an additional charge of \$1.00 per person, whether staying through the entire period of the convention or not.

To secure choice of accommodations, applications should be entered as soon as possible. This is especially necessary for those desiring individual rooms, or hotel in preference to organization house assignments. Applications should be addressed to Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library, Berkeley, Cal., and should cover the following points:

Preference, if any, as between hotel and organization house.

Dates for which accommodations are desired.

Choice of roommate or mates (this should be arranged between the individuals concerned and application entered by each separately).

Sign first name in full, or give some indication enabling the committee to distinguish between a man and a woman.

In order to afford equal opportunity to all, applications received before March 1 will be considered as received on that date.

The local committee is financially responsible for filling a certain number of rooms for a certain period of time, and, therefore, the terms of application once entered, or of arrangements agreed to, should be allowed to stand, if possible. When changes are desired the committee will do its best to accommodate, but if adjustment cannot be made, applicants will be expected to abide by the original terms.

While there may be some warm days in June, it is practically certain that early morning, late afternoon and night will be quite cool, and light overcoats and wraps should be provided. While the committee assumes no responsibility for the weather, official records, covering over sixty years, are said to show only one rainy day in June.

#### TRAVEL PLANS

Rates have been announced for round trip to San Francisco next summer of \$62.50 from Chicago, and \$98.80 from New York City, allowing for a continuation of the trip to San Diego and return by any of the southern or central transcontinental lines. For a return via the Pacific Northwest, \$17.50 must be added. Pullman lower berth from Chicago to California is \$13.00 one way, from New York \$18.00.

The travel committee plans to provide a personally conducted trip, in first-class steel Pullman cars (running as a special train from Chicago) to Oakland, Cal., stopping half a day in Denver, a day in Colorado Springs, a day at Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, and giving an opportunity of seeing the Rocky



Mountains of Colorado by daylight, and also the Feather River Canyon of California.

On the return after the meeting, two trips will be provided, personally conducted:

*A:* Including short stops in Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, with a Puget Sound trip thence to Victoria and Vancouver, and return east through the Canadian Rockies, covering the scenic portion by daylight, with a day at Glacier, two days and three nights at Lake Louise, and a day at Banff.

*B:* Via the beautiful coast of California, spending a day at Del Monte, and with stops at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and at San Diego, where will be held the Panama-California Exposition, and returning east either via the San Pedro Line and Colorado, or, if the majority prefer, via the Santa Fe, with stop at the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

On either of these personally conducted trips will be included all expenses of travel, Pullman, hotels, meals and drives to points of interest.

The cost of trip, exclusive of expense during the convention week at Berkeley, will be approximately:

*Trip A:* Returning via Canadian Rockies, about \$275.00 from New York, taking thirty days; or about \$225.00 from Chicago.

*Trip B:* Returning via Southern California, about \$245.00 from New York, taking twenty-seven days; or about \$195.00 from Chicago.

These prices are approximate, and intended to be outside figures, which may be bettered when the definite itinerary is announced.

For those desiring to return individually, opportunity will be offered to go out with the special train party:

*A:* For approximately \$185.00 from New York, or about \$142.00 from Chicago, which sum will include everything going out, and a railroad ticket only back via any of the northern routes.

This would give opportunity for return via the Yellowstone Park line, and the Park trip, covering five days, would cost \$53.50 additional, including all expenses while in the Park; returning via the Glacier National Park line, side trip to Glacier National Park, five days' trip, \$31.25. Return is also possible by the extreme northern transcontinental line, the new Grand Trunk Pacific through Edmonton.

*B:* To go out with the special party, including everything going out, and railroad ticket only returning by any of the central or southern routes, about \$168.00 from New York, or about \$125.00 from Chicago.

This would give opportunity for return via the Grand Canyon of Arizona, to which a side trip can be made at an addition of \$7.50 plus

whatever time is spent at the El Tovar Hotel on the Canyon's brink; or via either of the routes through Utah, where a side trip to Yellowstone Park is available from Ogden, five days at an extra cost of \$53.50.

It is to be understood that these return tickets permit stop-over in all places as long as desired, and that any person desiring to visit Southern California and then return by the northern route may do so at the same figures for railroad transportation as given above for those going direct from the meeting north, the San Francisco to Los Angeles side trip being included without extra expense if decision is made before ticket is purchased.

## Library Organizations

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS— EASTERN SECTION

The mid-winter meeting of the Eastern section of the League of Library Commissions was held in the New York Public Library, Dec. 28-29, 1914. Miss Caroline Webster, first vice-president of the League, presided, Miss M. A. Newberry of the New York Public Library acting as secretary.

Seven states were represented: Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The purposes of the meeting were to discuss the problems of the eastern commissions, the questions to be considered at the meeting of the Western section, and the reports made at the A. L. A. conference in Washington.

### STUDY CLUB OUTLINES

At the opening session, the first report presented was that of the committee on study club outlines. Mr. H. W. Wilson of the H. W. Wilson Co., distributed a tentative outline on South America in proof sheets for criticism. He spoke of the difficulty in producing an outline satisfactory to any one, even when prepared on supposedly approved principles. Mr. Wilson asked if the commissions preferred an outline based on one book, or on a number of books. The discussion pointed out the necessarily great duplication which would arise in state libraries, library commissions and other libraries, if the outline were based on one book. Arguments for and against this plan were offered.

The subject of the topical *vs.* question method in the preparation of the outline was also discussed. It seemed to the majority that a combination of the two methods was best: questions based on a single textbook,

with suggested topics for study from other books. It was thought wise also to append a short list of about 10 books for study and reference, and a longer list of 25 or 50 titles for the large clubs or those having greater library resources. Mr. Wilson made the proposal of printing excerpts with the outlines at an increase in price or in separate form. He concluded by saying that as considerable time had elapsed since the plan had originated for printing the outlines, that as the large committee of the league had proved unwieldy, that as the H. W. Wilson Co. had received a good deal of advice, much of it contradictory, he was now willing to cancel the agreement entered into with the commission last year. He thought, in order to make progress on the outlines, that his firm had better now publish the outlines independently and let them stand or fall on their merits. Miss Askew of New Jersey moved that the H. W. Wilson Co. be permitted to go ahead independently on this basis. The motion was carried.

#### PRISON LIBRARIES

The next report was that of the publications committee on prison libraries, presented by Miss Mary Eastwood of the New York State Library. Miss Eastwood reported on the progress made on the preparation of a list of 1000 books for use in prison libraries and the methods employed in the preparation. Long tentative lists on each subject are compiled and sent for votes and comments to about 20 librarians who have had experience with the reading needs of prisoners. When returned the votes on each book are tabulated and compared. The fiction list has already been selected and the annotations nearly completed. It is hoped to publish this list separately as a pre-print this spring. Several lists have been sent out for votes and the rest are practically ready for mailing. From the correspondence in connection with these lists, Miss Eastwood found a considerable difference of opinion and she asked for guidance on the following points:

1. Shall the list be prepared for reformatories as well as prisons, thus necessitating the inclusion of many boy's books. If so, shall they be distinctively marked as such?

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that while the original plan of preparing for a prison library should be adhered to, there would probably be a considerable number of books included that would be of use in other reformatory institutions; that there should be a generous inclusion of fiction, 50 to 75 per cent.; and that it would be better to bring

out the simpler character of the books for immature readers, through the annotation, rather than in any other way.

2. Shall classification or call numbers be assigned, or any classification scheme be recommended?

It was agreed that these were best omitted.

3. Shall a list be marked for first purchase?

As the list is to serve two purposes, (1) as a buying list, (2) as a guide to the individual prisoner in selection, it was thought the marking of a first purchase list would be confusing.

4. Shall books for women be included and marked as such?

The majority seemed to think that most of the books on the list would be of interest to women and that special supplementary lists should be compiled for use in prisons where there are women.

5. Shall the needs of some prisons be anticipated or those already making progressive changes be met, by including books on agriculture, athletics, etc.? Shall books on all the trades be included?

It was the general feeling that such lists would too soon be out of date, and that it would be better to refer the prison to its state library commission for help to meet such needs.

The subject of the inclusion of foreign books in the prison list aroused a heated discussion. Mr. F. W. Jenkins of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, Mr. E. R. Cass, assistant secretary of the Prison Association of New York, and others thought it highly necessary to include them. Mr. Van Orden, head teacher at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, said foreign books prevented the men from learning English and interfered with their training as American citizens. Many foreigners also are illiterate. He thought foreign books should not be allowed. It was decided that if such lists were made they must be prepared independently of this list of 1000 titles, for selection from so many languages and for this special purpose would not only be a long and difficult task, but there would also be no room in a list of this length.

A letter was read from Dr. A. C. Hill, inspector of New York State Institutional Schools, in which he stated that he believed the number of books recommended to prisons should be small, that the books should be inspirational, that fiction should be eliminated, and that books should be in the English language only.

Miss Webster said that Mr. Ivan Smith, head teacher of Elmira Reformatory, feels that non-fiction should predominate.

## PUBLICITY FOR COMMISSION WORK

The reports of the committee on publicity for commission work and of the committee on aid to new commissions were discussed together. It was felt that while each commission must necessarily work for its own ends, a statement of suggestions and forms of publicity applicable to all states would find a large field of usefulness.

Miss Askew stated that a résumé of the New Jersey Commission report is syndicated to all newspapers in the state.

Miss Hewins of Connecticut spoke of the co-operation in Connecticut of the Colonial Dames.

Miss Wright of Vermont showed a map used in publicity work in Vermont which attracted much attention.

Mr. Watson of the N. Y. State Library moved that the two committees be combined and made permanent, with the president of the League as ex-officio member. The motion was carried.

Mr. Watson moved that the model commission law be published in the earliest possible time. The motion was carried.

## SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOLS

At the meeting on Tuesday morning, Miss Webster presiding, Mr. F. K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School, gave the following arguments for and against the co-operation of summer library schools:

*Advantages*

1. Breadth of view resulting from interstate activity. Note, however, obvious advantages of a state summer school in directness and adaptation of means to end.

2. Economy. Expense of summer session sometimes quite disproportionate to number of students actually reached.

3. Variety. Corps of instructors would vary, different points of view would be in evidence and some might in this way be induced to attend more than once. The larger corps of instructors would also permit more special features to be included and more adequate treatment of these features. At present, each special course presented usually means weakening the general course.

*Points to be considered*

1. Legality. In some states, *e. g.* New York, money appropriated for a public or quasi-public educational institution must be used for courses presented within the state. This does not hinder instructors or students from other states from attending such courses

given within New York State, but no New York State employe could receive either salary or expenses for work done outside the state. This point would have to be settled by each interested state commission. If legal, employes could serve as instructors or lecturers in return for reduced or free tuition for students from their respective states.

2. Probable size of school. Depends on character. If "inspirational" talks are the chief feature, a large number could be accommodated. In this case, similar activities of the library association of the state must be kept in mind. If technical work, *e. g.*, cataloging, classification and other details of organization are emphasized, a competent reviser for every 20 students as a maximum is necessary for good results. The crowded schedule of summer schools makes leisurely revision out of the question and the varied character of summer school students makes careful attention to their work necessary.

*Conclusion*

Co-operation of neighboring states in giving summer library courses is desirable if funds can be legally procured for the maintenance of such courses, but would be ineffectual unless such co-operation would result in an increase of instructional force sufficient to take care of the probable increase in the number of students.

Miss MacDonald of Pennsylvania felt that the small school gives better results than the large one even though the expense is greater.

Miss Pratt of New Jersey and Miss Leatherman of North Carolina find special advantages in their own small state schools because of the personal touch, individual instruction and knowledge of state conditions.

## BOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS

Mr. John Foster Carr of the Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., New York City, presented an able and illuminating paper on "Books for the foreigner." Mr. Carr spoke of the difficulties librarians meet in obtaining competent advice on foreign books. These difficulties vary with the aids available. In Italy there are several societies which have published helpful lists, such as The Dante Alighieri Society and the Permanent Commission for books for sailors, but many lists contain undesirable books. The Immigrant Publication Society aims to publish aids to foreigners, books on our government, history and ideals, and lists which include both works of culture and simpler books adapted to the workingman. It works democratically with the foreigner with the co-operation of the

leaders of his race. It has recently published "Immigrant and library: Italian helps; with lists of selected books," which has met with the most cordial reception and is having a wide and varied use. The society will soon publish a Yiddish list, one for the Spanish speaking Jew, "Makers of America" (in several languages), a book on Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln written in simple English, yet constituting a well rounded account, with a vocabulary progressive in difficulty. Books on citizenship and United States history are needed and will be published as soon as possible. There is no satisfactory book for the foreigner on America. Those written in Italian are cynical and abusive. The society aims to give to librarians dependable lists of good books with cost, bibliographical descriptions, library rules, samples of conversation, sample guides to pronunciation and an idea of the taste of the average foreigner.

Miss Pratt suggested that the commissions join the society in order that requests for information might be sent it and adequate and authoritative responses be received.

Mr. Carr said the society could now give help on Polish, Yiddish and Italian lists and hoped soon to do this for other languages.

Miss Betteridge of the N. Y. State Library said that the three needs felt by librarians were (1) for authoritative lists, (2) some one to whom lists could be submitted, (3) the publication of books in simple English. These needs seemed to be met by this society and the league might well cooperate.

Miss Lapes, who represented the North American Civic League for Immigrants (New York), spoke of the need of pamphlets and material for the foreign mothers, who were beyond the reach of the school, along the lines of care of children, cooking, housekeeping and marketing.

A letter from Mr. Dudgeon requested that action be taken on the suggestion of Miss Campbell that some agricultural books and material be made available for foreigners as soon as possible.

Mr. Carr said that this need was great and he felt that an attempt should be made the coming year to meet this partially by preparing simple books on farming and gardening.

#### OTHER BUSINESS

The question, "Should a new and complete edition of the League handbook be published next year," was discussed next.

Miss MacDonald thought one much needed because of the number of changes in laws and personnel since the last handbook in 1912.

Miss Leatherman suggested that a handbook prepared now would not be timely for those state legislatures which meet in odd years.

Miss MacDonald moved that a new handbook be published in 1916. The motion was carried.

Miss Betteridge made the motion that committee reports be printed and distributed in advance of the annual meeting of the League at which they are to be presented. This was carried.

Mr. Walter, in Mr. Wynkoop's absence, presented the latter's suggestion that the executive board of the League provide for a mid-winter meeting and the membership be increased from seven to nine. Miss MacDonald put this in the form of a motion, which was carried.

No decision was reached on the last topic: "Should the powers and functions of the publications committee conform more closely to those of the publications committee of the American Library Association?"

Mr. Wynkoop, through Mr. Walter, proposed that the League publish a list of mediocre books which libraries would be advised not to buy. Discussion followed, but the feeling prevailed that this object might be accomplished in some other way.

Miss MacDonald moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the New York Public Library for its cordial hospitality to the League. This was expressed by a standing vote. Adjourned.

M. A. NEWBERRY.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—MIDDLE WEST SECTION

The meeting of the middle west section of the League of Library Commissions was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 30 to Jan. 1.

There were present at least one representative, and in some cases several, of library commissions from Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, with a large number of other library workers present at each session.

The first subject taken up at the opening session on Wednesday morning was "The co-operation between library workers and publishers and book dealers." Mr. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., was the speaker, and said that the desire of librarians is to see fewer and better books published, and those published in larger editions and at lower prices, that libraries may buy more copies in order to compete with the trash that goes into the homes of all communities. The standpoint of publishers and



book dealers is naturally the financial one, and unless publishers can be convinced that the library is a large and increasing purchaser of books and that the existence of libraries does not hurt but actually promotes the sale of books, any efforts at co-operation are futile. He thought that publishers ought not to issue so many repetitions or duplicates of catch-penny books, and that librarians ought to help publishers to make a bigger and more permanent success of a few of their most important items, and thus convince them of the financial advantage of publishing fewer books.

Representatives of A. C. McClurg & Company present stated that as publishers and book dealers they did try to co-operate with libraries, but that a publisher must publish books to sell and the better books do not always sell.

The conclusion for librarians was summed up by Mr. Dudgeon who said that librarians should stand for ownership of good books in the home, and should let the community know that the library is the center of book information, and thus convince publishers that the library is co-operating in raising the standard and increasing the sale of good books.

The discussion of the question, "Can there be an effective method of selecting foreign books suitable for traveling libraries?" was led by Miss Borresen of the South Dakota Commission, who gave her experience with lists of foreign books used in a library in a community with many foreign borrowers, showing the need of expert knowledge both of suitable books in other languages, and of the needs of the readers themselves.

After a discussion of the subject it was moved by Miss Baldwin that a committee be appointed to further consider some plan for co-operation between commissions and librarians in the selection of books in foreign languages.

To the question, "In what form of commission work are the best returns obtained?" most of the Commissions agreed that in the development of local public libraries the most permanent and largest results were realized, though in Missouri, because of the widely scattered population, their best work had been done through the traveling library, and Mr. Dudgeon thought that by reason of the need, the quality of reading done, the large circulation and the cost, the serving of rural communities through the traveling library is best worth while.

The question "How can small libraries be warned against buying unsuitable books?" called forth the suggestions, that libraries and library boards should be educated not only to know books, but to resist demands

from the outside and to know that they need not buy books because asked for; that librarians should be allowed to make selections because they have the approved lists, and that small libraries should be warned not to buy books not included in the *Booklist*. If tempted to go outside they should require proof of their suitability.

The meeting on Thursday morning was opened by Miss Brown's report on "Study club outlines," read by Miss Tyler. A discussion followed on whether the topical or question form of outline was the most useful to the study clubs for whom the outlines were designed. At the close of the discussion a motion was made and unanimously carried, that the questions involved in Miss Brown's report be left entirely to Miss Brown as editor and Mr. Wilson as publisher with the tender of assistance from the committee and the commissions.

The discussion of the subject of "Securing better apprentices and assistants in small libraries" was led by Miss Templeton of Nebraska, who regarded the fact that such libraries must become training grounds for those who soon pass on to further training or more lucrative positions as not without its compensations in the better quality of work on the part of the librarian, in the freshening of her own enthusiasm and a better vision of the real essentials through her instruction of a beginner. The small library also gives the assistant a broader outlook from intimate association with the librarian, and a more comprehensive view of the different parts of the system than could be obtained in a larger library.

Miss Hazeltine, who followed, felt that the day of entering upon library work from the love of it was passed and that there must now be an economic basis to attract those seeking employment there, and that to better this economic basis there must be increased appropriation, the work of assistants placed on an efficiency scale, and the seeking of good apprentices with a definite understanding of requirements and what the end of the course will bring.

On the pedagogic side there must be planned a regular course of instruction which will help in establishing the economic basis and bring prestige to a library for careful training of assistants and apprentices. Miss Hazeltine also called attention to the "Apprentice's course" which is now being published serially in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, the work of the faculty of the Wisconsin Library School.

The last question taken up on Thursday

morning had reference to the "Feasibility of the co-operation of adjoining states in holding summer school sessions alternately" and a paper sent by Mr. Walter of New York was read by Mr. Wyer.

The advantages of such co-operation, as seen by Mr. Walter, were, 1, greater breadth of view from the broadening of the field; 2, economy, as a school of fifty can be conducted at much less relative expense than one of thirty; and 3, variety in more special features made possibly by more instructors. On the other hand there would be uncertainty of financial support, the character of the courses to be offered would require careful consideration, and in order to make any scheme of co-operation measurably successful the instructional force must be adequately increased if the student attendance be increased.

The discussion which followed showed a unanimity of opinion among the commissions, that the objections to co-operation were, 1, the legal difficulty growing out of combination in summer school work of the commission with the state university; 2, the fact that some schools were already too large to make additions desirable; 3, the additional expense to students in greater distance of travel; 4, the lack of personal touch between commission workers and students from their own states, which is a most desirable feature of summer school work; and 5, that co-operation in an advanced course was much more desirable than in elementary work.

The president announced that he had assumed the right to appoint a committee to recommend action on the Green Bill, if action seemed wise. This bill provides for the free postal delivery and return of books sent out by public libraries over rural free delivery routes. The committee recommended that the commissions should work for the bill through the individual libraries of their states; that the league request the A. L. A. to refer the bill with approval to the committee on federal and state relations; and that, in case this bill is not acted upon during the present session of Congress, it be brought up for consideration and action at the next business meeting of the league.

On motion of Mr. Bostwick the report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

"The most effective system of library institutes" was the first subject taken up on Friday morning, by Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer in New York state, in a paper read by the secretary. Miss Webster stated that the aim of these institutes in New York was co-operation and getting together for instruction

and mutual conference, and that as a result of their experience in this work, the following definite conclusions have been reached: 1, work to be effective must be under the State Library Commission, as there must be some permanent office to plan the work, conduct the correspondence, and look after details; 2, it is well to have the State Association the nominal head, thus affording the co-operation and assistance of the leading libraries of the state; 3, it is important to have an outline in simple elementary form for a course of instruction.

Miss Robinson stated that in Iowa the aim was the same as that in New York, and that she heartily agreed with Miss Webster's conclusions regarding the relation of the Library Commission and of the State Association to this work, but in Iowa the policy has been, not to give help through definite instruction from the leaders, but through mutual discussion and exchange of views and experience among the librarians, and that the meetings have proved themselves to be thoroughly worth while, being nearer to the small libraries both geographically and in the subjects discussed than the larger meetings of the State Association.

The report of the meeting of the Eastern Section, held in New York, Dec. 28 to 29, was read by Mr. Dudgeon and brought up again the discussion of foreign lists. On Mr. Dudgeon's suggestion that books and bulletins on agriculture very seldom appeared in foreign languages, the motion was made and carried that this matter be referred to the committee appointed to consider foreign lists.

Miss Baldwin reviewed the Washington report of the committee on aid to new commissions, which included the following suggestions:

1. Printing in convenient pamphlet form the model commission law recommended at the Bretton Woods meeting of the league.

2. Making a collection of charts showing the growth of the work in various states, and of pictures of traveling libraries, book wagons, etc.

3. Compilation of handbook giving information most likely to be of use in a campaign to arouse interest in commission work.

4. The appointment of a committee, of which the president of the league shall be chairman, to keep in touch with conditions in the states which are endeavoring to secure commissions and to offer such advice and assistance as may be possible.

After a discussion of the subject the following motion was carried: That the recommendations of the committee be accepted except the one making the president chairman of

the permanent committee. After further discussion of the immediate needs, the additional motion was passed: That the model law, with additional material be printed at once if it can be gotten ready in time for use this year.

The question "How can the character of a book be conveyed to patrons and custodians of traveling libraries," called forth the following suggestions: the pasting of annotations on the doors of traveling library boxes, bookmarks, pasted slips in the front of books, the pasting of the paper book covers on a poster which could be hung in a conspicuous place, annotations pasted on the outside of the front cover of the books in three of the five libraries of a group that there might be some basis for ascertaining results, the sending of annotations to the newspaper in the place to which a traveling library was going.

On motion of Miss Baldwin the secretary was instructed to extend to the Chicago Library Club the appreciation of the league for the entertainment afforded them.

JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

The conference of college librarians of the Middle West was held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. There was also a joint session of college and university librarians on Jan. 1.

The Thursday session, with Miss Butlin of Beloit College presiding, opened with a discussion led by Miss Bechtel of Wooster College on "How to maintain quiet in the library." She advised the use of requests rather than direct commands in securing the desired end. Prof. Root described the Oberlin system which is proving very effective. A paper on the same object was contributed by Miss Hargrave of Ripon College.

Prof. Root gave an address on "Economy," suggesting the use of the mimeograph or multigraph for analytic cards, the sale and exchange of duplicates on a systematic basis, the use of a file of manila slips as an indicator for books not on the shelves and various other methods of economy in library practice.

Prof. Brandenburg of Miami University followed with a discussion based on the recent bulletin of the Bureau of Education on "Library instruction in colleges." He favored instruction given by the librarian and library staff, since if given by any one of the college departments one class of books in the library is emphasized and the instruction is not general.

Miss Reynolds of Milwaukee-Downer told

of "Ways of arousing interest in the library and in cultural reading." A most excellent paper on the same subject by Miss Gladstone of Carleton College was read.

"University studies" was the topic treated by Miss Bean of Carroll College and "Open hours" by Miss Ball of Albion College.

The program for the joint session on Friday morning was as follows:

"Departmental libraries in University of Chicago," J. C. M. Hanson.

"Co-operation among the libraries of a state," Prof. Root.

"Leipzig Exposition," T. W. Koch.

"Book-buying in Europe," J. T. Gerould.

On Friday afternoon at the second session of college librarians, presided over by Mr. Brandenburg, the topic of "Departmental libraries" was treated by Mr. Lindley of Earlham College. He saw nothing in favor of departmental libraries in the small college, since no one is responsible for the books in these libraries and thus they develop bad habits. He thought the best plan was for the professors to draw the books on individual cards and for each department to replace all books lost.

On the topic "Loan and general use of periodical literature," Miss Nethercut of Rockford College showed that there is a great variety of practice in the various colleges, some colleges even finding it possible to loan all current numbers.

Miss Duncan, Iowa State Teachers' College, spoke on the subject "Methods of securing symmetry and growth of the different departments of a college library."

In discussing the topic "Library fees" Mr. Skarstedt of Augustana brought reports from various institutions. It was found that only two of the colleges represented at the conference had a system of fees.

"Proposed separation of college and reference sections of A. L. A." was strongly favored by Mr. Axtell of Macalester College.

The conference closed with a business meeting at which Prof. Brandenburg of Miami University and Miss Butlin of Beloit College were named as members of the committee for the next conference.

IVA M. BUTLIN.

#### ROUND TABLE OF LIBRARY SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

The Round Table of Library School Instructors held two sessions on Friday, Jan. 1, at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago. There were twenty-five present, representing the following library schools: Illinois, New York Public Library,

New York State Library, Pittsburgh, Pratt, Simmons, Syracuse, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin. Miss Rathbone was chairman of the meeting, and Miss Curtis secretary.

At the luncheon which followed the morning session, there was a discussion of the advisability of forming a more permanent organization than the Round Table, which had held annual meetings in Chicago since January, 1911. It was voted to form such an organization, to be called the Association of American Library Schools, the membership to consist of the directors, vice-directors, and instructors of regular library schools, the officers to be a president, chosen for one year, and a secretary, chosen for three years. The chairman of the meeting appointed Mr. J. I. Wyer president of the association, and Miss Curtis secretary.

FLORENCE R. CURTIS, *Secretary*.

#### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club as usual entertained the librarians visiting Chicago for the various mid-winter library meetings. The reception and entertainment were held Dec. 30 at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers, where the guests were received by Miss Louise B. Krause, president of the club; Mr. H. C. Wellman, president of the A. L. A.; Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, president of the League of Library Commissions; Miss M. E. Ahern, president of the Illinois Library Association; and Mr. J. H. Warder, secretary of the Western Society of Engineers.

The program for the evening had been announced as "Marionettes," by the Chicago Little Theatre but owing to sickness a change was made necessary. The first number of the revised program was "Some old English country dances" by Miss Hinkins, Miss Virginia Hinkins, Miss Berg, and Miss Rountree. The second number was an "Imitative interpretation of Maude Adams in Barrie's play 'What every woman knows'" given by Ellen Van Volkenberg; after which refreshments were served.

The program and social arrangements were in charge of Miss Renée Stern, chairman of the social committee.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The meeting of the library section of the State Teachers' Association was held at Albany in the new high school building on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The meeting was called to order by Miss Adeline Zachert, president of the section, who stated that the program was the outgrowth of the need expressed at the last

meeting of the section. The morning session was to be devoted to "Book selection," the afternoon to short discussions of technical problems of grammar school libraries and a general discussion of high school problems.

Miss Caroline E. Aldrich, children's librarian of the Utica Public Library, was the first speaker to be introduced. Her subject, "Bad books and why," was well handled. She cautioned librarians and teachers against unequivocal disapproval of "bad books." She said:

"So many examples have been quoted of the uplifting effect of good books and the demoralizing effect of the bad ones, that the mass of people who deal with children's books, other than those who write, publish, and sell them, have been driven to attempt the laudable yet overwhelming and probably futile task of eliminating everything but the good from the reading of children.

"The first nickel novel is not harmful. But there always follows a second, a third, a fourth, and on and on until the bright little mind can grasp only that kind of bare-plotted, exaggerated, stereotyped yarn, can talk only in the sordid and coarsened conversation of the cheap author, can thrill only to the vivid portrayal of brute instinct. His powers of self-expression are deadened until there is only his nickel-novel self to express.

"We are all working with one idea—the betterment of children's reading, and in laying tremendous emphasis upon the book-side, let us not forget the children's side! Lest our book-lists and our papers and our conversation and ourselves smack of pedantry, lest we lack the courage of our natural convictions, let us not, in looking so far ahead towards the ideal, disregard the actual present. Let us not forget our own faulty childhood. Let us not be too broad to be narrow."

Miss Alice Hazeltine, head of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library, being unable to be present, her paper, "Good books and how to make them attractive," was read by Miss Betteridge. Miss Hazeltine suggested various methods of making books attractive, emphasizing the importance of story telling and reading aloud, but she felt that, after all, a list of methods and devices was of little practical use.

Mr. James M. Glass, principal of the Genesee School, Rochester, discussed very ably the subject of "Good books and their place in the English course." He said, in part:

"It is the fixed custom of locomotion that the motive power shall precede the load. The English course, viewed as the load to be drawn, furnishes an incentive to select good books as one motive power which will bring



the English course to its destination of self-expression.

"From another point of view of the English course, the direct study of literature determines in part, at least, the place of good books in the course of study. It is questionable, however, whether the surgical treatment of dissection to which masterpieces of literature are subjected in the literature class will guarantee the literary taste and love of good books."

Increasingly we are training toward a wholesome and right use of the hours of leisure. Does the English course contribute to this end? An incentive, stimulated by the English course which directs a child to a library, may fasten in his life a love of good books. We may, if we treat the child as father of the man, almost subconsciously establish in the child's mind the stimulus for reading.

The chair called attention to the exhibit of books and material for aid in work in high school libraries, prepared by Miss Houghton, of the High School Library; Miss McKay, Pruyn Library; Miss Davis, Public Library of Troy; and Mr. Walter, of the State Library, which could not fail to be of great assistance to school librarians.

The afternoon session opened with a round table on grammar school problems, conducted by Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer, New York State Education Department.

Miss Aldrich, of Utica, discussed "Care of books." Miss Zachert, "Keeping track of books" and "Overdue books." Mr. Walter, State Library, "Classifying the school library." Miss Stebbins, Utica Public Library, "Essential reference books." Miss Eastwood, State Library, "The book agent" and "Books in sets." Miss Grace Betteridge, "Traveling libraries."

At the close of the round table, Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department, discussed "High school library problems."

"The school libraries are at present," he said, "largely made of books that pupils will not read unless compelled to do so. They are not for children, but for adults, men and women having mature minds." The books should be carefully selected to suit high school needs.

The present method of teaching literature in the schools he felt, too, was of little help in creating and directing the reading habit, and "the indifference on the part of teachers and principals to the school library and ignorance as to its value" is a third difficulty to be overcome.

The principal difficulty, he feels, lies with

the authorities in requiring teachers "to do that for which they have no training."

"If the best results are to be had," he said, "every secondary school should have a librarian who should have complete control in the grades as well, except in the case of cities of considerable size. The person to hold this position should be one especially trained for the work."

"The functions of the school library are: (1) reading for pleasure; (2) reading to supplement school studies; (3) reading for the sake of culture—for uplift to create higher ideals."

The librarian especially trained for the work would devise many ways of developing these functions.

Miss Kate Collins, teacher of English in the State Normal School at Geneseo, in discussing Dr. Williams' paper, objected to his suggestion that the librarian should have the directing of the children's reading, saying, "The responsibility rests, as it always has and will, on the English teachers."

Mr. Charles Williams, superintendent of schools at Hudson, N. Y., also resented the suggestion that the trained librarian have supervision of the reading in the schools.

"No librarian," he said, "should have the veto or the right to interfere with a competent teacher's wishes as to the choice of books or the use of them," though he felt that a trained librarian might do a great deal in getting pupils to read and use books. "As the chief function of the specialist in music or penmanship is to train and direct the teachers, so the chief function of the librarian in the larger school systems must be, after caring for the property itself, to interest and assist the teachers in suggesting books for their pupils."

The report of the nominating committee was given as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth Thorne; secretary, Miss Margaret Weaver. The meeting then adjourned.

CAROLINE F. WEBSTER, *Secretary*.

#### KENTUCKY LIBRARY COMMISSION

The mid-winter meeting of the Kentucky Library Commission was held in the office of the secretary, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Jan. 5, 1915. The secretary made a report on the work of the previous six months. Library conditions in the state were reviewed and progress discussed. The date for the annual meeting was set for June 29, 1915.

FANNIE C. RAWSON, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The program of the first meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club, held at the

Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Dec. 10, 1914, was planned around the idea, "Books for Christmas gifts."

In introducing the subject, President Purd B. Wright said: "Unfortunately, the recommendation by librarians of books for Christmas gifts has been usually confined to children's literature. Believing that adults would appreciate the suggestion, as well as the help the library could give, in the matter of books as gifts, the program has been arranged around the broad theory of something for every member of the family to read.

"It is presupposed that the donor will know something of the likes and dislikes of the person for whom the gift is intended; that one will not send an 'advanced' play or book of essays to a hard-working, family-loving friend of the lighter reading class. On the other hand, what a godsend one of the new books of plays, or interesting talk of the stage, or poems of Tagore, or chatty essays would be to that college friend who married and is as happy as may be in some far-off country town; mayhap a magazine, with its weekly or monthly visit would bring happiness and a renewed reminder of the thoughtful friend. And, had you thought of it, that a suggestion of something for nothing—how to get it—was to be found in that most wonderful of wonderful collections, U. S. Pub. Docs., might prove a blessing?"

The program was as interesting and as varied as promised. Prof. Ward H. Edwards, librarian of William Jewell College, Liberty, talked about "Books for our country friends" in a way that made his hearers wish they were in the country and had him for a friend.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the St. Joseph Public Library, read his paper on "Illustrators of children's books." The sprightly comments were interspersed with lantern-slide illustrations.

Other numbers on the program were as follows:

Miss Elsie Tough, "Drama"; Miss Florence Smith, "Books for high school boys and girls"; Miss Grace Berger, "Music"; Miss Lillian Sutherland, "Children's books"; Miss Grace Phillips, "Periodicals"; Miss Minnie Neale, "Fiction"; Miss Mary P. Billingsley, "U. S. Docs."

I. R. BUNDY, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A long stride in the right direction was taken by the District of Columbia Library Association when it devoted its meeting of Dec. 11 to the all-important subject of "Co-

operation." Close co-operation already exists among the many librarians in the city. The purpose of this meeting was not to stimulate co-operation so much as to systematize it.

Miss Ono M. Imhoff and Dr. A. C. Tilton told what Wisconsin has accomplished in this direction. The association then heard from the following special librarians, each in his turn describing his particular library and setting forth his special collections: Dr. E. W. Allen, editor of the *Experiment Station Record*; Miss Alice C. Atwood, Bureau of Plant Industry; Miss M. Alice Matthews, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Miss Helen E. Stockbridge, Forest Service; Mr. R. H. Johnson, Bureau of Railway Economics; Mr. Lewis Barrington, Library of Congress; Mr. C. C. Houghton, Bureau of Corporations.

A motion from the floor authorized the president to appoint a committee to compile a handbook of special features of District of Columbia libraries, this book to be so arranged as to be of practical use to librarians in the city. All those who attended the last A. L. A. convention and saw the handbook of the libraries in the District will immediately realize the full value of the proposed compilation.

The following officers were elected to steer the association through another active year: President, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; first vice-president, Mr. Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; second vice-president, Miss E. R. Oberly, librarian Plant Industry; secretary, Mr. Carlos C. Houghton, librarian, Bureau of Corporations; treasurer, Miss E. B. Hawks, assistant librarian, Department of Agriculture; executive committee, the above officers and Mr. Charles Martel, Library of Congress; Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library; Father H. J. Shandelle, librarian, Georgetown University.

C. C. HOUGHTON, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the winter of 1914-1915 was held at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, Jan. 11. The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting being omitted, the election of five new members took place. There being no further business, Mr. Montgomery, after a few words of welcome to the members and their friends, introduced Mr. A. Edward Newton, of the Walker Electric Company, who gave a most

delightful and humorous talk on his many and varied experiences as a book collector. Mr. Newton said he did not intend to say anything which would lead anyone to suspect that he was "mad about Johnson"; but he is, and can truly say that his enjoyment of books began and will end with Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

At the close of the meeting, the usual reception was held, and the 109 persons present remained until the hour was late, which convinced the members of the entertainment committee that their efforts had not been in vain.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

#### ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, March 5-6. There will be three business sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows:

Friday, March 5, 8.30 p. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Saturday, March 6, 11 a. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Saturday, March 6, 8.30 p. m., a general session.

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Friday, March 5, 2.30 p. m., as follows:

Chairman, Howard L. Hughes, librarian, Free Public Library, Trenton, New Jersey, and president of New Jersey Library Association. Reception of delegates.

Business.

Debate: *Resolved*, That the present tendency of libraries is to help the public to a state of helplessness. Affirmative leader, Miss Corinne Bacon, of the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y. Negative leader, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library, New York City.

General discussion.

#### OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

##### First Session

Chairman, Howard L. Hughes, librarian, Free Public Library, Trenton, New Jersey, president New Jersey Library Association.

Address of welcome: "What the public library can learn from the university library, and what the university library can learn from the public library," Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn. (formerly librarian of Columbia University).

(Subject to be announced later). Samuel McChord Crothers, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

##### Second Session

Chairman, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery,

librarian, State Library, Harrisburg, Penn., president Pennsylvania Library Club.

"Book collecting in India and the Far East," Stewart Culin, Esq., Brooklyn Institute Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Remainder of program to be announced later.)

##### Third Session

Chairman, Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Penn.

(Program announced later.)

Announcement of the travel committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Company, Boston, Mass.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

## Library Schools

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief of the Visual Instruction division of The University of the State of New York, spoke to the school, Dec. 17, on the aims and purposes of visual instruction. The educational influence of illustrations was indicated by a series of lantern slides showing good and bad points of illustrations actually used in school work.

Dec. 18, Mr. Royal B. Farnum, specialist in drawing for the University, spoke on the selection of books on the fine arts, mentioning a number of popular but misleading books as well as a number in which popular treatment and accuracy are combined.

Jan. 11-15, Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, of the Providence Public Library gave a series of talks on work with children. Mrs. Root's talks were supplemented by a brief course of required reading and illustrative material on children's rooms and children's literature. The general subjects treated were: Location, equipment and decoration of the children's library; Routine work and ideals; Story-telling; Library and school; and Selection of juvenile books. The story-telling section of the Woman's Club of Albany under the direction of Mrs. William R. Watson attended the talk on story-telling and in return invited the students to attend an additional talk on the subject given by Mrs. Root in the school lecture room on the evening of Jan. 14, under the auspices of the club. By a fortunate coincidence, the students were also invited to attend a recital of Uncle Remus stories by Richard Thomas Wyche, author of "Some great stories

and how to tell them," at the State College for Teachers on Jan. 13.

The senior seminar appointments on work with schools have been partly conducted by the students. The appointment, Library instruction in elementary schools, was conducted by Miss Thirza E. Grant, and those on high schools, normal schools, and colleges and universities by Miss Winifred Ver Nooy, Miss Mildred H. Lawson and Miss Anna G. Hall respectively. Each leader prepared a list of suggested reading and assigned definite subjects or definite locations to be reported on by individual members of the class. General talks by the vice-director and Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries division of The University of the State of New York were also included in the series.

Miss Mary E. Robbins spent Dec. 17-19 inspecting the school and its work for the A. L. A. committee on professional training.

The school will be represented in the exhibit of The University of the State of New York at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco by five slides which will form a part of the series to be shown by the stereomograph. Two of the slides will be descriptive while the other three will show the main study, the main lecture room and the office. The school which is being prepared by Mr. Gillis, of the will also be represented in the library exhibit California State Library.

#### SUMMER COURSE

The summer course of the New York State Library School will be held June 1-July 14. It will be a general elementary course and the principal subjects will extend through the entire six weeks. Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of children's work in the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library, will give a series of four talks on work with children and will pay particular attention to the problems of book selection for small libraries. Other general talks will be given by members of the staff of the New York State Library and others. A special circular will shortly be issued. The tuition, as usual, will be free to library workers in New York state and a fee of \$20 for the entire course will be charged those outside the state. Any questions regarding the course should be addressed to The Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The first term's work is devoted almost exclusively to technical subjects. In the second term the emphasis is laid on book selection and

on library administration, and the different phases of the latter subject are presented by visiting lecturers. Miss Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library began on Jan. 5 a course of three lectures on the administration of the children's room, taking first the personal relations between the staff and the children. The third of Miss Hunt's lectures was given at the new children's branch in Brownsville, after which the class made a thorough inspection of the branch. On Jan. 6, Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, class of 1903, presented the administrative problems of the small library in a very practical talk, based on her own experience. Miss Mary Casamajor, librarian of the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave two lectures on Jan. 19 and 26 on the branch library, its relation to the community and its internal administration.

The School attended the meeting of the New York Library Club at the Long Island Historical Society Library on Jan. 14. The subject of the afternoon, "The church, the library and the community," was presented by the Rev. Milo H. Gates.

The vice-director attended the mid-winter library meeting in Chicago, where, as chairman, she presided over the two sessions of the Round Table of Library School Faculties. At this meeting it was voted to form the Association of American Library Schools.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Rachel Baldwin, 1908, has been made substitute assistant in the library of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn.

Miss Virginia N. Gillham, 1914, has received a temporary appointment as assistant in the public library of Denver, pending a civil service examination.

Miss Nathalie Smith, 1914, has been made cataloger and general assistant at the public library of Eveleth, Minn.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The first term ended with examinations and the usual Christmas party. The second term began January 4. Several students had been called home by death or illness in their families, but all had returned except one junior and one senior. In addition, two juniors of previous years who had left work unfinished or had to repeat work, joined the class for the rest of the year. One junior decided to divide the course, taking the rest in two years, and one resigned to be married. The corrected enrolment is therefore 39 juniors, 5 part-time juniors, and 35 seniors, 79 in all.



Junior students who remained in town for the holidays enjoyed several social functions at the home of New York students and a recital at the home of Miss Ogden White, winding up with a candy-pull at the apartment of one of the faculty.

Junior lectures of the second term from visiting lecturers have been as follows:

"Binding materials," and "Binding procedure" (two lectures), by Arthur L. Bailey, following a demonstration lecture on binding by Miss Murray.

"A literary clinic; or, The therapeutic value of books," by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers.

Both lecturers were entertained informally by the school after the lecture.

Senior courses began with the following lectures:

*School and college library course:*

Isadore G. Mudge, "College library reference work." (Lectures one and two).  
Visits to libraries of Morris, Wadleigh, and St. Regis High Schools.

*Advanced reference and cataloging course:*

Isadore G. Mudge, "College library reference work."  
Sarah H. Harlow, "Literature of botany."  
Susan A. Hutchinson, "Literature of art."

*Administration course:*

Frances Rathbone Coe, "Publicity for libraries."  
Marcia Dalphin, "Dealing with children."  
Mildred Davis, "Dealing with children."

*Children's librarians' course:*

Marcia Dalphin, "Dealing with children."  
Mildred Davis, "Dealing with children."  
Visits to upper side children's rooms.

The December Alumni "at home" took the form of a reunion of the class of 1913, many of whom were present.

PERSONAL NOTES

The school is contemplating a course of lectures and library visits for out-of-town librarians of small libraries, to be inspirational and recreational in character, and to be given in May of this year. Further announcement will be made later.

Gladys Alexander, a student in 1913-14, has been engaged as assistant at the Children's Museum Library, Brooklyn.

Cora Rabe, a part-time student, was married, Dec. 22, to William F. Hayes, Jr., New York.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Classes were resumed on January 5, after the Christmas recess of two weeks.

Owing to the holidays but one visit has been made, that to the Somerville Library, on Jan. 18. Among recent visitors the school has had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Jennie Fellows, of the Albany Library School, who consented to speak to the cataloging class, and Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, who addressed the classes on Jan. 25.

The Library School has received as a gift from the Riverside Press a most interesting exhibit to illustrate the printing of a book, which will be an invaluable and much appreciated addition to the printing course.

Classification is now in the hands of Miss Abby Sargent, the librarian of the Medford Public Library, who is lecturing on the Cutter Expansive classification.

With the new term in February the students will have more variety in courses and in instructors, as Mr. Belden will then begin the public documents course, Mr. Bolton, the history of libraries and Miss Jordan the course in library work with children.

GRADUATE NOTES

Abbie Allen, Simmons 1911, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Chicago Library.

Elva Greef, Simmons 1913-14, has been appointed librarian of the Clarinda Public Library, Clarinda, Iowa.

Charlotte Noyes, Simmons 1911, has resigned from the Library of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, to join the cataloging force of the reference department of the New York Public Library.

Edna Winn, Simmons 1906, is cataloging special medical material for Dr. Frank Lahey, Boston.

MARRIAGES

Mary C. Peckham, Simmons 1908, was married Dec. 30, 1914, to Mr. Edward Robert Bootey of Jamestown, N. Y.

Marguerite Hawley, Simmons 1911, was married Dec. 30, 1914, to Mr. Oscar Maxwell Meyer, of Lincoln, Neb.

Olive French, for the last two years the secretary to the Library department, was married Dec. 29, to Dr. Chester Elijah Kellogg, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

JUNE R. DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Corinne Bacon of the H. W. Wilson Company visited the Training School on Jan. 4 and gave two lectures, one on "What it means to be a librarian," the other upon "Two poets—Masefield and Gibson."

The courses scheduled for the winter term are as follows: Reference work, Miss Stewart;

Story telling, Miss Whiteman; Games and plays, Mrs. Sies; Classification, Miss Mann; Illustrated book lists, Miss Schwartz; Cataloging, Miss Randall; Book selection, Miss Bullock, Miss Ellis, Miss Howard, Miss Smith, Miss Blanchard, and Mr. McClelland; Lending systems, Miss Welles; Book numbers and shelf listing, Miss Mann; Seminar for periodical review, Miss McGirr; Library work with schools, Miss Power and Miss Endicott.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Martha Rodes Carter, 1913, has been appointed assistant in the children's room at the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim, 1915, has resigned from the position in the Cincinnati Public Library to return to her home in Owensboro, Ky., where she has accepted a position in the Public Library.

Alice Gordon Goddard, 1903, is in Sewickley, Pa., for a few months to organize the children's work in the Public Library.

Bertha Winship Livezey, 1912, has been appointed children's librarian in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Ruth Tillotson Miller, 1911, has been appointed children's librarian in the New York Public Library.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month the School had the pleasure of hearing several visiting librarians. Miss May Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, spoke on the method of selecting the books and editing the notes for that publication. Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, gave an illustrated lecture on "Library extension work of the Chicago Public Library." Miss Mary E. Robbins, former director of the Library School of Simmons College, visited the School on behalf of the A. L. A. committee on professional training, and spent two days in attending classes and conferring with the members of the faculty. Mr. Ernest J. Reese, an alumnus of the School and now instructor in the Illinois Library School, spoke of the unity of interests of the several library schools. Miss Audienne Graham, of the class of 1913, now the librarian at Owatonna, Minn., told of the interesting work of rural extension carried on by her library. A visit from Mr. James D. Phillips of the Houghton Mifflin Company afforded the opportunity for gaining through an informal talk much interesting and valuable information regarding the publishing business.

A program of Christmas music on the victrola and a Christmas tree were planned by the class for Dec. 18, just before the holiday vacation, and Miss Katharine Jewell Evarts made the occasion a particularly happy one by reading one of Lady Gregory's short plays suited to the season.

During the term the class in book evaluation has enjoyed and profited by the book criticisms given at the staff round table of the Cleveland Public Library, by one member of the class being present and reporting on the criticisms at the next class period.

The School was represented at the various mid-winter library meetings in Chicago during the holidays by Mr. Brett, Miss Tyler, Miss Howe, Miss Cass, Miss Eastman, and Miss Burnite. On the opening day of the School following the Christmas recess Miss Corinne Bacon, former director of Drexel Institute Library School, spoke on "What it means to be a librarian."

ALICE S. TYLER *Director.*

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The new circular and announcement of the California State Library School, of which J. L. Gillis, state librarian, is the head, has been issued. In its introductory paragraphs it says: "Perhaps no profession offers a more inspiring field for young men and women than will the library profession in California during the next twenty-five years. A plan has been worked out for complete and economical library service for California, and there is a great deal of construction work to be done to perfect the service at every point. The workers in every part of the field will need all of the best qualities for construction work—a good general educational foundation, executive ability, tact, judgment, energy and an open, receptive mind in order to grasp the needs of the people."

Entrance requirements have been raised, so that only university or college graduates are eligible, as the course is planned for one year. Besides the lectures and classwork, each student works in each department of the State Library, and in the second term each student will be expected to spend about 175 hours on a bibliography of some special subject, preferably one pertaining to California, and about 50 hours indexing some California periodicals not previously indexed.

There is no charge for the course of instruction, nor for supplies and text-books. A certificate will be given on the satisfactory completion of the course, which, under the state civil service, will be for positions as "library assistant."

The course of study will include: Library history and development, with special attention to California, 6 lectures; ordering books, etc., 1 lecture; library buildings, 2 student talks; book buying, 6 lectures; cataloging and classification, 24 lectures; reference work and bibliography, 24 lectures; law books and law reference, 2 lectures; legislative reference, 7 lectures and 12 student talks; documents, 16 lectures; periodicals and binding, 6 lectures; charging systems, 1 lecture; California, 9 lectures and 11 student talks; books for the blind, 9 lectures and 3 student talks; indexing, 1 lecture; bookbinding, 3 lectures; bookkeeping, etc., 3 lectures; organizing county free libraries, 1 lecture; library service to schools under the county free library plan, 1 lecture.

### Librarians

BAILLET, Mary E., senior, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., has been appointed librarian of the Irvington (N. J.) Public Library, which is now being organized.

BEARD, Ruth, who has just completed her course at the California State Library School at Sacramento, has been appointed assistant to the state librarian in charge of the Sutro library at San Francisco. This library, valued at \$1,000,000, was presented about a year ago by the heirs of the Adolph Sutro estate to the state of California, with provision that it shall remain at San Francisco. At present it is stored on one of the floors of the Lane Medical Library, and what the boxes contain no one definitely knows. Miss Beard's ability as a cataloger and her acquaintance with several languages, including mediæval Latin, secured her the appointment to take charge of placing this library in readiness for use. For the present, pending the erection of a suitable building, either by San Francisco or the state, the books will be shelved on the floor of the Lane Library.

BICKHAM, Edith M., A.B. Cornell University, 1889, was appointed reviser in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, beginning September 1, 1914. Miss Bickham was formerly in the Columbia University Library.

BORCHARD, Edwin N., law librarian in the Library of Congress, was married in Washington, Jan. 20, to Miss Corinne S. Brackett.

BURWELL, Ethel I., N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, substituted for the reference librarian at the New Britain (Ct.) Institute Library during December, and the first of

January began a temporary engagement as cataloger at Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

CLARKSON, Sally, Pratt, 1909, has resigned from the staff of the Ypsilanti Normal School library, to accept the position of children's librarian in the Seattle Public Library.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, who has been special revisor since 1912 of the catalog of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has accepted a position to reorganize the catalog department and develop the new catalog of the Massachusetts State Library.

COLCORD, Miriam, who has recently completed her course of training at the California State Library School in Sacramento, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the State Library at Sacramento.

CULVER, Miss E. M., has been appointed county librarian in Glenn county, California, to succeed Miss Beulah Munn, resigned.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, began work, Jan. 16, as assistant in the New York State Library.

GRAVETT, Mrs. Nettie K., of Fairfield county, Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of the traveling library of the Ohio State Library, to succeed Miss Daisy Mary Smith, of Miami county. Mrs. Gravett took up library work in 1907, when she organized the library at Salida, Colo., and became its librarian. She spent several years in library work in Colorado, and last summer returned from Europe, where she had spent a year studying the libraries of that continent. She visited libraries in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Italy, coming back to this country just before war was declared.

JUDSON, Katharine B., N. Y. State Library School, 1904-05, joined the staff of the New York State Library on Jan. 1 as sub-librarian in history. Miss Judson was research assistant in northwest history at the University of Washington, 1911-12, and has recently returned from a year's work in London as holder of the A. C. A. Alice Freeman Palmer scholarship.

KANE, Annise B., who has been a classifier in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Radcliffe College Library.

KENT, Dorothy, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian of the South Side High School, Newark.

LEECH, Wilmer R., has been appointed assistant in the manuscript division of the New York Public Library beginning November 16, 1914. Mr. Leech was in the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress from 1900-1908, and assistant to the state historian at Albany from 1908-1914.

LIVINGSTON, Luther, librarian of the Widener collection of the Harvard College Library and one of the best-known bibliographers in the country, died in Cambridge, Dec. 24. He had been an invalid for several years. Mr. Livingston was born in Grand Rapids, Mich. Early in life he became interested in books and literature, and was well informed on matters of rare editions. He was the originator and editor of *American Book Prices Current*. He was long connected with the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, and for some years was a member of this firm. He was recently appointed librarian of the Widener collection of the Harvard College Library, and for that work moved from New York to Cambridge. He has published many notable works on American history and literature.

MAYHEW, Esther M., formerly chief cataloger in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has become reference librarian of the new book room, and Edith B. Hayes, branch librarian at East Somerville and formerly assistant cataloger, has become chief cataloger. Carrie L. Williams, acting-librarian of the Belmont Public Library, has been appointed branch librarian at East Somerville.

MOORE, Mrs. Jennie Coe, who has been librarian of the Public Library in Amsterdam, N. Y., for over sixteen years, has resigned. Mrs. Katherine B. Cooley has been elected to succeed Mrs. Moore.

NELSON, Zoe E., formerly a general assistant in the Public Library at Somerville, Mass., has accepted a branch assistant's position in the Brooklyn Public Library.

PALTSITS, Victor H., now keeper of manuscripts in the New York Public Library, and formerly state historian of New York, will be the general editor of *American Book Prices Current*, succeeding the late L. S. Livingston, who was its editor from its beginning.

RAMSBURG, Alice L., has been appointed in the documents division of the New York Public Library, beginning January 4. Miss Ramsburg was seven years in the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, and for two years was branch librarian at the Takoma Park branch.

From there she went to London to study indexing with Miss Petherbridge.

ROGERS, Elizabeth, who has been librarian of the Swanton (Vt.) Free Library for the past fifteen years, has resigned, to accept a position in the Fletcher Library, of Burlington. Mrs. O. A. Gates succeeded Miss Rogers, Jan. 1.

SHELDON, Philena R., A.B. Cornell University, 1900, has been appointed subject header in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, beginning January 15. Miss Sheldon was at Cornell University Library from 1902-1905, in the catalog division of the Library of Congress from 1905-1913, and for one year at the University of California Library before coming to New York.

SLOMANN, Vilhelm, B. L. S., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, has been appointed sub-librarian of the Public Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

SMITH, Fannie M., New York State Library School, 1906-07, has been elected librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, where she has been reference librarian and first assistant for five years.

SMITH, Helen P., Simmons 1914, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

SNYDER, Mary B., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Barringer High School, Newark.

STILLWELL, Margaret B., was appointed cataloger in the American history division of the New York Public Library, beginning August 10, 1914. Miss Stillwell was at the John Carter Brown Library, in Providence, before coming to New York.

TILLEY, Gladys Holmes, who has been an assistant in the Wilmington (Del.) Free Library for nearly two years, has been made librarian at the law library in the court house in Wilmington.

WELLS, Elsie K., formerly a cataloger in the Worcester County Law Library in Massachusetts, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Public Library at Somerville.

WILLIAMS, Mabel, formerly reference librarian in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed high school librarian in place of Miss Marion Lovis, who has gone to a similar position in Tacoma.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons has just received, under the will of Samuel C. Lawrence, his private library, the Carson Masonic library, which he purchased in Philadelphia, and \$50,000 in cash. The Carson collection is probably the largest on Masonic subjects in the world.

*Boston.* What is said to be the greatest collection of Civil War literature in the world may be found at the library of the Loyal Legion in Boston. It is located in one of the topmost rooms in the Cadet armory, and includes, besides thousands of volumes, some 36,000 photographs of Civil War scenes and participants, besides many autographs and documents from the pens of the makers of history.

*Boston.* The Boston Athenæum, on Beacon street, will be opened officially for public inspection of the changes, at the annual meeting of the organization, Feb. 8. On the Beacon street side few alterations have been made to change the appearance of the building, the added stories being visible only from the south or Tremont street side. The reconstruction of the building has been focussed on the reproduction of the large rooms of the first and second floors of the old building in fireproof materials. To step into these rooms in the old days was to step back into the Boston of Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, Emerson and Prescott and an atmosphere of dignified thought and purpose. This mid-nineteenth-century atmosphere has been retained in the new interior.

*Cambridge.* The will of Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper, of New York City, who died in December, makes a bequest of \$150,000 to Harvard University to create a fund to be known as the "Henry Draper Memorial Fund," in memory of Henry Draper, her husband, who occupied the chair of astronomy at Harvard University.

*Cambridge.* The Harvard University Library, like the one at Yale, is collecting data on the European war. Books, of which already there are more than a few, war maps, files of newspapers from the war zone and from neutral countries, official despatches, and other like material are included in the collection, which already is at the service of students. Among newspapers, the library is re-

ceiving the London *Times*, Westminster *Gazette*, the Paris *Temps* and *Figaro*, the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the Berlin *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*. The American colony at Munich, or some of its members, made notes of the earlier events of the war, and these notes have been given to the library, together with daily papers from Lucerne, Zurich, and Geneva.

*Cambridge.* In the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of Nov. 11 is a brief sketch of the Harvard Law School Library by Edward B. Adams, its librarian. Starting with the purchase, in 1829 or 1830, of the library of Professor Story, a carefully selected collection of 533 volumes, it now contains over 150,000. To-day the collection of law books—reports, statutes, books on the history, development and content of the law—in the Harvard Law School is still believed to be the best collection in the world, and it is consulted by lawyers from all parts of the country. A large part of the success of the library in enlarging its collections is attributed to the watchful care of Mr. Arnold, now librarian emeritus, who has several times secured for the library valuable collections of law books.

*Cambridge P. L.* M. R. Copithorne, lbn. (56th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Net accession 4814; total number of volumes in library 103,875. Circulation 294,279. Appropriations \$31,349.50; expenditures \$30,901.54, including \$17,298.75 for salaries, \$6,125.88 for books, and \$1,171.46 for periodicals.

The most notable event was the opening of a new branch at Central Square, in the very building, curiously enough, in which the Cambridge Public Library had its beginning in 1858. This branch will replace some of the drugstore agencies, whose maintenance was found to be at once expensive and unsatisfactory. As part of a consistent plan of economy, the *Bulletin of New Books* has been discontinued.

*Fall River.* The main reading room at the Public Library, which has been undergoing extensive alterations, was reopened Dec. 21. Where before the walls were nearly 40 feet high, they are now but 18, and a second room, which will probably be used for an art gallery or exhibition hall, was constructed above. The remodeled room on the first floor will be used for magazines only, the newspapers being kept in the room to which they were transferred while alterations were in progress.

*Greenfield.* The public library is undergoing alterations which will result in the enlargement of the reference room, which is now being made use of much more than it was when the library first occupied its present quarters. The room which has been used as a workroom will be used as a part of the reference room, and the assembly hall on the second floor will be used as a workroom. The assembly room, which is very conveniently located, has been made use of by a number of societies for afternoon meetings, and there will be general regret that it can be no longer used in this manner. The restrictions upon working hours for town employes has always prevented the use of the hall to any extent in the evening, so it has been of less general use than might have been the case had it been situated in another building.

*Haverhill.* A neighborhood meeting was held at the Haverhill Public Library, Dec. 10, 1914, at which 38 librarians and trustees from libraries of the Merrimack valley and southern New Hampshire were present. Mr. John G. Moulton spoke of the ways in which neighboring libraries could co-operate. As the usual Christmas exhibit of children's books was in progress, attention was called to some of the best new children's books, and to some of the inexpensive editions of standard children's books which might be used for replacements. Miss Florence T. Blunt spoke of and displayed some of the recent and standard inexpensive reference books desirable for a small library. A question-box brought out some practical suggestions, and a demonstration of book mending was given. An exhibition was made of pictures available at the Haverhill Library for lending to nearby libraries. The children's Christmas exhibition lasted from Nov. 25 to Dec. 23. For this exhibition, several publishers sent examples of their standard and recent children's books. As suggestions for Christmas gifts for the older people, a display of Medici prints, including those appropriate for Christmas, was made at the same time.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Hartford P. L.* Caroline M. Hewins, lbn. (76th ann. rpt.—Je. 1, 1914.) Accession 6532; total number of books in library, about 115,000. Circulation, 275,918. New registration 2754; total 5562. Receipts \$26,393.61; expenditures \$26,289.82, including \$14,441.10 for salaries, \$5,972.04 for books, \$964.45 for periodicals, and \$2,258.41 for binding.

*Hartford.* The work of completing the new card catalog at the Hartford Public Library,

which has been under way for the last two years and a half, is rapidly drawing to a close. The re-cataloging of the books in the old card index has now progressed as far as the letter U, with every indication that all the books in the library will be under one card index set shortly.

*Hartford.* A gift of some 600 volumes of Russian literature, history and economics has recently been received by the Hartford Library from the Russian Progressive Organization, founded in Hartford about 1905 to promote a better understanding between the Slavic immigrants and America. The work of cataloging the new collection, all the books of which are in the original Russian, will take some time, but already about 150 volumes have been cataloged, their titles transcribed into English text, and made ready for borrowing purposes. The collection comprises copies of nearly all the standard works of Russian literature, including the works of Tolstoi, Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoieffski, Nikitin, Schvizenko, Gorky and Andreyev. To supplement this collection, the library authorities have agreed to have the *Russkoye Slovo*, a Russian newspaper published in this country, on file in the reading room, beginning January 1, for the benefit of all those of Russian birth and descent who wish to keep up their reading knowledge of their mother-tongue and to remain in touch with events in the mother-country through the medium of a Russian publication. The foreign language department of the library has also purchased a large number of books in Hebrew and Yiddish.

*Hartford.* The application of State Librarian George S. Godard that certain positions in the library be placed in the exempt class has not been granted by the civil service commissioners. A hearing was held in December, when Mr. Godard and Chief-Justice Prentice appeared before the commission in support of the application. The commissioners took the matter under consideration, and on Jan. 7 an unfavorable ruling was returned. The commissioners have decided, however, that if a department or a commission has a system of tests which is satisfactory to the civil service commission, and that it is public and competitive, no further test will be required by the commission. But the result of this test must be certified to by the responsible examiner. If, in the making of an appointment to a position in the library, Mr. Godard does not carry out the system of examination in substantially the manner reported to the commission, the appointment which may be made by him is invalidated.

## Middle Atlantic

## NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* The Board of Education is conducting a series of motion picture entertainments in the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The pictures are shown every Friday night, and the subjects are mostly scientific, electricity and its varied uses forming the basis for one recent entertainment.

*Hamburg.* Plans for the new Carnegie library in this village have been completed, and as soon as the weather permits work will be begun on the building. The library will be located in Center street, on a site donated by Supervisor William Kronenberg. The building will be of colonial design, the exterior finished in stucco with red brick decoration. In the basement of the new building will be meeting and workrooms. Two reading rooms will be provided on the main floor, and there will be shelf space to care for about 4000 volumes. The building probably will be completed and opened to the public next fall. The cost has been fixed at \$5,000.

*New York City.* The library of the Russell Sage Foundation has received recently about 800 volumes and pamphlets from the library of the late Jacob A. Riis, given by Mrs. Riis. Many of these volumes contain notes in the handwriting of Mr. Riis, while a large part of them have his autograph.

*New York City.* The Engineering Societies' Library has lately compiled extensive bibliographies on alloy steels, on the basic open-hearth process, on case-hardening, and on tool-steel experiments. Copies are on file at the library. The "Union list of technical periodicals" is approaching completion.

*New York City.* The *Public Service Record* for December contains an article on the work of the general library of the Public Service Commission, located on the fourteenth floor of the *Tribune* building. While material from its files may not be borrowed by persons not in the employ of the commission, all city employes may use its resources for reference purposes.

*New York City.* The course in library administration which Columbia University has been giving as a part of its extension teaching, will take up, the coming semester, the planning and equipment of the children's room, the selection of books, story-telling, simple cataloging and classification, work with the schools and playgrounds, and the "home" library. The first term's work dealt with the general organization of a library and the functions of the dif-

ferent departments. Other library courses given in the extension work deal with library training, bibliography, cataloging and classification, and indexing and filing.

*New York City.* The Public Library has distributed among its forty-three branches lists of plays which may be read for entertainment. The suggestion came from the Drama League of America, whose members assisted in making the selections which the library has bought. It has been the purpose to make the best and most readable plays available for borrowers, and thirteen countries are represented in the list, which was printed in the December number of *Branch Library News*.

*New York City.* The will of Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper, filed in the Surrogate's Court in December, left to the New York Public Library the sum of \$450,000, and engravings, prints, portraits, and other articles. Mrs. Draper provided in her will that the income of \$50,000 of the bequest to the New York Public Library was to be used to assist library employees who are ill or otherwise disabled. Another bequest of \$200,000 to the same institution, the testatrix said, is to create the "John S. Billings Memorial Fund," "in grateful recognition of the services and character of John S. Billings," the late director of the library. Each book, print or pamphlet purchased from this fund is to have a bookplate showing that it was purchased out of this fund. Mrs. Draper also left the residue of her estate to the library, providing this residuary does not amount to more than \$200,000. In case there is more than \$200,000 in the residue, then out of the excess the New York Association for the Blind, Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association and the Dobbs Ferry Free Library are to receive \$25,000 each. And if anything then remains, Mrs. Draper provided it shall be divided into eight equal parts, of which Courtlandt Palmer, nephew, and Mary Ann Suydam, niece, are each to receive three parts, and the New York Public Library the remaining two-eighths. Mrs. Draper gave to the library all of her husband's diplomas, certificates and testimonials, a medal presented by the United States government, also engraved gems and coins, antique cylinders and seals and a table screen of antique Chinese coins, all of which are said to have a great value. The collection also includes engravings, etchings, prints, charms, amulets and other articles relating to religion, history and superstition.

*Ontario.* The Ontario Free Library opened its doors to the public Jan. 5, in its quarters in Tummond's Hall. The library is free to all residents of Ontario township.

*Sea Cliff.* The new Sea Cliff Library building, to be known as the Stenson Memorial Library, will soon be opened for use. It is of hollow tile construction, faced with white stucco, and is one story in height, with trussed roof and the entrance between large columns. The library was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Samuel Stenson, of Brooklyn and Sea Cliff, who offered to build the structure as a memorial to her husband, who died in May, 1912.

## NEW JERSEY

*Hoboken.* The work of organizing the new Bergen branch of the Public Library is about completed. The new branch is located on Jackson avenue, and occupies a one-story building. The premises have been thoroughly renovated, and alterations fitting it for a library have been made. All the books are on open shelves, and provision has been made for children's work, as well as reference and circulation for adults. Deliveries from the main library will be made daily.

*Nutley.* The Free Public Library was formally opened Dec. 12. The library movement in Nutley started thirty-four years ago, when a subscription library was opened. Mrs. John Stuart Brown, of Montclair, formerly of Nutley, who conceived the idea of a free public library in Nutley, traced the history during the period of her work, and Miss Sarah M. Askew, of the State Library Commission, and Mrs. William R. Nairn, who has been engaged in library work in Nutley for twenty years, told of their part in the various phases of the effort that brought about the present library and building. Mr. Kinsley, speaking for the trustees, and as one of the first movers for a free public library in its own building in Nutley, gave a concise history of the movement since 1880. George A. Hall, secretary of the library commission, read letters of congratulation from the board of library trustees of many nearby towns.

*Passaic P. L.* Elizabeth White, lbn. (26th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 3804; total number of volumes in library 37,607. Circulation 281,216; reading room attendance 222,920. Receipts \$15,343.07; expenditures \$15,394.48, including \$938.50 for binding, \$2,980.74 for books, \$385.55 for newspapers and periodicals, and \$6,325.09 for salaries.

For the Reid Memorial branch, a collection of dolls in native costume is being prepared by foreign-born readers, to form a permanent exhibit. The window advertising in the North branch has had to be almost entirely done away with, as the library could not supply the

demand created. During the present year the library expects to co-operate with the Manhattan Rubber Co. in a library for its corporation school, a new development for a public library to make.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Midland.* Bids have been asked for the brick building to be erected for the library. The Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of \$20,000 to cover the cost of the building.

*Philadelphia.* It is expected that plans will soon be ready for a branch library at 1018 South Forty-ninth street. Three branch library buildings will then be in the course of erection, and two will be finished and opened during 1915. The new building in Paschallville will be opened during the latter part of March or early in April, and the one in Haddington is to be completed early in the fall. Of the money given by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of 30 buildings, 16 have been completed and opened. While all of the branch buildings are designed along the same plans for the interior, the exterior architecture of each one is different.

## MARYLAND

*Frederick.* For the purpose of establishing stations for the traveling libraries in Frederick county and stimulating increased interest in the Frederick Public Library, Miss Mary P. Farr, library organizer of the Maryland Public Library Commission, is spending several weeks here. Miss Farr plans to visit three towns a day, at least, in her campaign, addressing meetings of adults and also visiting the schools.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* The will of Thomas J. Brown, recently filed for probate here, directs that the Ulysses S. Grant collection of paintings and books be given to the reading room of the Public Library. The will directs that the books shall be loaned by the library as other books are loaned. He directs that his library of works on vital science on the Civil War be sold, and the funds derived given to the library. On the death of his son, to whom the greater part of his estate is left, it is provided that half of it shall be given to the reading room of the library.

*Washington.* A collection of relics from the Lafayette family and also from the family of Rochambeau has been brought to this country by Mme. L. E. Thomson, a descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette. The collection, which includes manuscripts and small antiques, has been assembled by Mme. Thomson during the



last twenty years and was on exhibition in Paris before the war started. Fearing that it might be destroyed or captured by the Germans, she brought it to this country, and it is said will give it to the Library of Congress.

*Washington P. L.* George L. Bowerman, lbn. (17th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 11,924; total number of volumes in library 168,187. Circulation 713,634, 33 per cent. being children's books. New registration 15,172; total 45,954; 43 per cent. of the adults registered were men and 57 per cent. were women. Total receipts \$69,882.78; expenditure \$69,370.33, including \$45,062.25 for salaries, \$10,298.83 for books, \$1122.27 for periodicals, and \$4340.09 for the binding department.

The report of the trustees says of the year's work:

"The record of the library's work for the past year makes a striking showing when compared with that of ten years ago, when the present librarian began his period of service. During that period the distribution agencies have increased from 2 (the central library and one social settlement) to 132. The book stock has increased from 64,473 volumes to 168,167 volumes, or 161 per cent. The home circulation of books, one of the best indications of the work of a public library, has increased from 278,178 volumes to 713,634 volumes, or 156 per cent. In the same period the percentage of fiction in that circulation has been reduced from 84 to 56. That result has been accomplished by constantly increasing the emphasis placed on the study and reference work of the library, including especially the development of the separate industrial-arts division, which ministers to a large number of business men, engineers, and mechanics. The largest growth during the ten-year period was made in the library's work for children. One-third of the library's circulation is now of children's books; the increase in that use in ten years has been from 48,278 volumes to 234,296 volumes, or fivefold. This use is made not only through the children's room at the central library and the Takoma Park branch, but especially through the library's co-operation with the schools. From a school collection of 8750 volumes more than 95,000 volumes were circulated into homes through 234 classrooms in 80 school buildings. Other points in last year's library record include the holding of 122 public meetings and lectures in the assembly room, with 15,394 auditors, and 277 meetings of small organizations in study rooms; the circulation of 84,924 mounted pictures into schools and homes for use in teaching geography or illustrating the reading of historical, literary, or

artistic subjects; and the publication in the interest of the development of the study and extension work of the library of a monthly list of new accessions, an educational bulletin to promote the co-operation of school and library, a social-service bulletin to promote sociological study, and numerous reference lists paralleling lecture and study courses."

An increase of salary for the librarian and assistants is again urged, and the salaries of librarians in other cities of the same class are quoted, showing a considerable advance over the sum paid in Washington.

## The South

### WEST VIRGINIA

The library extension committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs is urging the importance of a state-wide system of library administration for West Virginia. Two bills have been prepared for submission at the approaching session of the legislature relating to library work in the state. One of those bills empowers the proper authorities in counties and municipalities to levy a tax for the use and maintenance of free public libraries on approval of such action by a majority of the voters. The other bill creates a library commission and gives it power to organize a traveling library service to promote the establishment of free public libraries and school libraries, and to arrange for the efficient co-operation of all libraries of a public nature in the state. The commission is to consist of the governor, the president of the state university, the superintendent of free schools and two members, either men or women, to be appointed by the governor. No member of the commission is to receive any compensation except for expenses actually incurred, and the secretarial and administrative work of the commission is to be performed by the library force of the State Department of Archives and History at Charleston. All funds appropriated for the work of the commission can thus be devoted to the actual purchase and circulation of books, to the work of organizing local library associations, and to making existing collections of books more available for all the people of the state.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Charleston.* The new building of the Charleston Library Society was dedicated and formally opened Dec. 28, the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the society. The Hon. John F. Ficken, president of the Library Society, presided over the exercises, and made the formal address of

dedication. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss E. M. FitzSimmons, the librarian for the last sixteen years, and the closing address was made by Mr. Thomas R. Waring, a member of the board of trustees, who gave a detailed account of the history of the society. The building has been completed and in use for several months.

*Clinton.* The Public Library was moved into its new quarters in Jacobs & Co.'s new building in January. The change was the result of an offer by Jacobs & Co. to furnish two rooms free of rent for one year. At the end of that time, if all of the rooms are not occupied, they can still use them, and when all others have been taken the Library Association will have the privilege of renting these rooms.

#### FLORIDA

*St. Petersburg.* The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid Dec. 19, the Masons having charge of the laying of the stone. The building is to be one story and basement, and will cost about \$17,000.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The library board of the Public Library has submitted a proposition to the Fiscal Court to extend library privileges to Jefferson county, and a committee has been appointed by the court to confer with the library authorities and investigate the matter thoroughly. In making the proposition, the library board recommended that (1) upon payment of \$5,000 each year, the privileges of the circulating and reference departments and reading rooms of the main library and branches be extended to the residents of the county, upon the same condition and rules as control the residents of the city; (2) in addition, stations be established in stores in not less than ten towns of the county, to be conducted precisely as they are in the city. Collections of not less than fifty volumes to be deposited at each station and to be controlled by the stations and extension department of the library, collections of books to be changed from time to time, as in Louisville; (3) in addition, classroom collections be placed in the school houses in the county which are located at considerable distances from the stations, for children from the third through the eighth grades. The schoolroom collections to be selected and under the control of the children's department, as the schoolroom collections in the city. If the proposition is accepted, 2500 volumes will be bought immediately upon appropriation of the \$5,000 for the first year's work.

## Central West

#### MICHIGAN

The Michigan Library Association is again calling the attention of the legislature to the danger of fire which besets the state library. Two years ago the association presented a memorial to the legislature on this subject, but nothing was done. In the meantime, matters became worse rather than better, and the association, at its recent annual meeting, directed its officers to present the memorial anew to the 1915 legislature, with the idea of impressing the importance of the matter on the people of the state. The material in the state library is of increasing interest and value to all the people of the state to-day, and of even greater interest and value to future generations. It should be housed in such a way that the risk of loss or damage by fire is reduced to a minimum. Attention is called to the long list of disastrous fires which have destroyed valuable libraries in this country and abroad, and to the unusual risk which seems to attend state capitols, and the legislature is urged to take immediate steps to provide suitable means for the safeguarding of the state library, either by the addition of a fireproof wing to the capitol, or by the erection of a separate building, the latter being in every way the most desirable method of taking care of the situation.

*Detroit.* Hastening action in order to give work to as many of Detroit's unemployed as possible, the public library commission has awarded the contract for the excavation and foundation of the new central library building to Irwin & Leighton, a Philadelphia firm, whose bid was \$61,600. The turning of the first sod took place at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 12, in the presence of city and library officials and invited guests. It is planned to construct a special fireproof room on the second floor of the building to house the Clarence M. Burton historical collection presented to the city a few months ago.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* The work of a large public library, having numerous agencies and doing many-sided extension work, is by no means measured by its circulation, but a large circulation indicates a live library and one which responds to the needs of its community. The goal which the Cleveland Public Library had set for its circulation in 1914 was three million; its recently issued statistical report for last year records a total circulation of 3,018,898, a gain of 350,468 over the circulation for the year 1913. The total circulation for Decem-

ber, 1914, was 322,727, a gain of 37,290 over December of last year. This is significant of steady growth, because attendance at the libraries, either for study or drawing books, usually slackens perceptibly during the two months preceding the holiday season. The December figures for the main library show a gain of 4385 over December of last year. Three items in the report indicate that the present site of the main library is equally convenient for borrowers and that conditions in the new quarters are far more convenient and inviting for those who use the library for reference and study; these figures are the gain in December of 1914 over the December circulation for 1912, when the library was still in the old quarters; the record of over 15,820 users of the reference collection during the same month which is double the count for December, 1913, and the testimony of the 1914 registration file, which shows the addition of about 600 new borrowers a month. It is interesting to note that in the branches in which the largest growth appears, foreign borrowers are in the majority; indeed, one English name, Miller, stands alone and conspicuous among the Bohemian, Polish and Hungarian names in Broadway's registration book.

*Niles.* The McKinley Birthplace Memorial, which is to contain an auditorium, a library and a statue of the late President McKinley, will be built after plans by McKim, Mead & White. The library will contain two stories, the lower accommodating the reading room and the open stacks, the upper the reference library and meeting rooms for various purposes. One of these is especially designed for the reception and exhibition of McKinley memorabilia.

#### INDIANA

*Covington.* The new Carnegie Public Library, which has been completed at a cost of \$10,000, was opened to the public early in December. The building consists of one story and basement. The basement contains a room that will be used for community meetings and is fitted up for that purpose with a seating capacity of 200. The main floor of the interior is one large room, with book shelves about the walls and the librarian's desk in an alcove. Miss Kate Diffenderfer is the librarian.

*Kingman.* It is expected that the new Carnegie building will be opened about Feb. 1, though its complete equipment and dedication will not be consummated until a later date.

*Laporte.* The house and lot at the corner of Maple and Michigan avenues, formerly the property of Nancy A. Treat, by the terms of her will, now belong to the city. The property must be used for library purposes. The property came into the city's possession by the death of Mrs. Angie Gould, sister of Nancy A. Treat. The rear of it abuts on the lot occupied by the library building. It has been proposed that adjoining property might be purchased, and that by remodeling the building the library could be extended to Michigan avenue, with its main entrance on that street instead of Maple avenue. The value of the property acquired by the city is estimated at from \$5000 to \$6000. There has been talk of extending the usefulness of the library by establishing branch libraries in any of the townships which might desire to have such branches.

*Newcastle.* The Newcastle library board has selected a building site to cost \$3000.

*Thorntown.* It is expected to have the new Carnegie Library completed about Feb. 1.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The University of Chicago is preparing to offer instruction in the Russian language and literature, under the terms of a gift from Mr. Charles R. Crane. Books and periodicals relating to the Russian language and Russian history and literature are being added to the library, and it is expected that the new courses will be opened this winter or in the early spring under the direction of Mr. Samuel Northrup Harper, eldest son of the late President Harper.

### The North West

#### WISCONSIN

*Beloit.* The contract for new stack-room equipment for Beloit College Library has just been let. The new equipment will consist of two stories of new steel stacks, and the present stacks will be elevated to form the third story of stacks. The total cost will be about \$9000.

*Chippewa Falls.* Fire broke out in the Carnegie city library here, Jan. 6, due to crossed electric wires. The center of the building was badly burned and many books were water damaged. The loss is estimated at \$6000.

*Spooner.* The Spooner Public Library is a reality. The books from the state traveling library have been installed, with Mrs. A. C. Henderson as temporary librarian. A student librarian is to be sent here from the state university to catalog the books that have been donated.

*West Allis.* The West Allis Public Library, a Carnegie building, costing \$15,000, was opened to the public on Nov. 23. There has been an increase in the number of patrons and in the circulation of books, particularly those of a useful character. By a canvass of the town, \$600 was raised and about 100 volumes were contributed. The city council made a special appropriation of \$500. W. E. Jillson became librarian on Nov. 1.

## MINNESOTA

*St. Paul.* An information service for city officials is being established at the public library. A document exchange system is being arranged between St. Paul and other libraries and municipal governments.

## MONTANA

*Butte.* In his regular weekly review of library affairs in the *Butte Miner* for Jan. 4. Mr. John F. Davies writes thus of his view of the functions of the library: "We feel that during the past year the library has taken great steps toward meeting all the legitimate demands of the public. We believe that the beginning has only been made. How we can do more without more room and a larger building especially designed for this purpose we do not know; but we feel that it is the legitimate function of a public library to supply every legitimate demand of the people of a community for instruction or for recreation. In a town like Butte, where we do not have the advantages of a Young Men's Christian Association, the library should do everything that a Young Men's Christian Association really accomplishes and more. We should have card rooms, checker rooms and a billiard room; gymnasiums, swimming pools, a lecture room, classes for adults, and everything else desired in an active enterprising community. Whatever of all these things a library can accomplish is so much clear gain. Of course, it should stop at what it can do well, and, furthermore, no matter what the demands, if any one of these departments is adequately furnished by any agency, the library should be exempted. What we wish to say is that the community has the right to facilities of this sort."

## The South West

## MISSOURI

*Belleville.* Contracts for the erection of the new Public Library building have been awarded, separate bids being submitted for individual items. The amount available for building will be \$45,000.

*Kansas City.* It is reported in the *Kansas City Star* that the valuable musical library of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, which cost \$12,000, and now that the orchestra has disbanded, is to be had for \$3000, is to be purchased for Kansas City by a committee which is being organized by Carl Busch. The library contains 473 works, both conductor's score and parts for an orchestra of 65 musicians.

*Kansas City.* The first public library for the use of negroes to be established in Kansas City was officially opened for inspection, Dec. 26, in the Garrison field house at Garrison square. It is a branch of the public library, and at present contains about 1200 books.

*Webb City.* The Carnegie Public Library erected in Webb City, at a cost of \$25,197, was opened to the public for the first time on New Year's day. The building is of Carthage stone and boulders taken from southwest Missouri mines. The structure was secured for Webb City through the united efforts of members of the Civic Improvement Association and citizens.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Gulfport.* The new Public Library was dedicated New Year's day. The principal address was delivered by M. P. Bouslog, president of the library association.

## KANSAS

An effort is being made in Kansas to have an organizer attached to the present Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. A bill creating the office has been prepared by a committee of the Kansas Library Association and presented to the legislature. This bill would authorize the commission to appoint an organizer at a salary of \$1200, with an additional allowance, not to exceed \$800, for traveling expenses. This would permit the work of the commission to be expanded so as to cover the organization and supervision of libraries and promote their welfare. Copies of the "Organizer bill" have been sent to members of library boards, club women, the newspapers, and the legislators throughout the state, and an active campaign is being carried on for its passage.

## TEXAS

The state library of Texas is aiming to be to the people of the rural communities what the city library is to the city people. The only conditions made with people in small towns and the country who borrow books, pamphlets and clippings from the state library are that the material shall be returned in a reasonable length of time and that the borrower shall pay



the transportation charges both ways. In cases where the desired information can be given by letter there is no charge whatever.

*Dallas.* In Dallas Hall, the gift of the citizens of Dallas to the Southern Methodist University, the entire eastern half of the first floor has been set apart and planned to serve as a library for a number of years, until a separate library building is erected. It may then be converted into classrooms at very small cost. The hall leads from the rotunda to the librarian's desk, so students may come to it, secure books and leave without entering or disturbing those who may be reading or studying. North of the hall is a large room, to be used by women students; south of the hall a like room has been provided for men students. One-third of the semicircular librarian's desk is between the office and the men's room, another between the office and the hall, while the other is between the women's room and the office. Across the east end, with north, east and south exposure, is the room for storing books.

## Pacific Coast

### OREGON

*Hood River.* There was considerable discussion of the public library situation in Hood River City and valley at a meeting of the taxpayers, Dec. 31, to consider the appropriations for the county for the ensuing year. The library at present is in charge of Miss Della Northy, with two assistants. A large number of the taxpayers favored the cutting down of the force to two persons, and the reduction of Miss Northy's salary from \$90 per month to \$75. Considerable opposition was aroused to the spending of \$900 for books this year. The tax levy for library purposes for the county last year was a little over two-tenths of 1 mill, and an additional levy of 2 mills was made for the city.

*Marshfield.* The new Carnegie building was dedicated Jan. 12. The cost of the building was \$12,500. There is a basement, and the library room is on the street level. There is room in the building for 20,000 books, but the present arrangement provides shelving for only 10,000. The basement will be used for an auditorium; it will seat 150 persons. There are small committee rooms for the accommodation of clubs. The interior finishing of the building is wholly of Coos county woods, the furniture the same. The color scheme is light golden, and the furniture is mostly native oak, unstained and natural finish.

### CALIFORNIA

*Clovis.* The new Clovis Carnegie library was dedicated on Saturday, Jan. 2, with appropriate ceremonies. The library was closed Thursday and Friday and the books and furniture placed in the new building.

*Los Angeles.* Luther A. Ingersoll, specialist in historical research, has donated his collection of pictures, manuscripts and other material relative to the history of California, to the Los Angeles Public Library. The Ingersoll collection is valued at \$10,000, and is to be maintained permanently in the library as an educational feature.

*Sacramento.* The text-book committee of the State Board of Education adopted a resolution, Dec. 9, giving the superintendent of public instruction permission to replace all state school libraries destroyed by fire or lost through other calamity.

*Sacramento.* After a thorough renovation, which consumed close upon three months, the state library was reopened to the public Saturday, Jan. 2. All of the department offices of the library have been centralized, having space on the first or ground floor. Hundreds of new bookcases have been placed in the department, which now covers one-quarter of the floor space of the state house.

*San Diego.* Miss Delia C. Torrey, known to the nation as "Aunt Delia," because of her relationship to former President Taft, has presented the town with a centrally located site for a new library and park.

*Stanford University.* The library of Leland Stanford University has acquired President Branner's geology collection of over 20,000 books and many pamphlets and magazines. This addition has been made at the mere cost of collection, although the present valuation is much greater. Many of the files and reports could be obtained from no other source. Before accepting the presidency of the university, Dr. Branner was head of the department of geology and mining, a position he had held from the founding of Stanford. During most of the early period little funds were allowed the department for the collection of a library. On his own initiative, Dr. Branner began the extensive and careful collection of books and reports, and the great private library has come to be the foremost of its kind on the coast. The books represented in the collection cover the subjects of geology, metallurgy, petrography, mineralogy, geography and mining. The burden of caring for the books became so great that it was taken over by the university library five years ago, although still remaining

the property of Dr. Branner. Librarian Clark has now completed the listing of the complete collection.

*Stockton.* The librarian of the Public Library has sent out a special plea for donations of books dealing with the early history of Stockton and San Joaquin county, and also the early history of California in general.

#### UTAH

*Garland.* The Carnegie Free Public Library was dedicated Dec. 12. Ground was broken for the library June 10. The funds for its construction were obtained from the Carnegie Corporation, \$8000, to which the citizens of Garland added in the neighborhood of \$200 and voted to support it by taxation. Miss Mattie Strong is librarian.

#### Canada

##### MANITOBA

*Winnipeg.* J. H. McCarthy, chief librarian of the Public Library, has submitted his annual report, the ninth which has been submitted to the city. There are, it says, 13 branch stations, 15 school libraries and 7 other libraries in different institutions. "The chief feature of the year," says the report, "was the sudden increase in the use made in every department beginning with the opening of the new year. Each previous year had shown a substantial increase over its predecessor, but in January, 1914, the circulation jumped to 35 per cent. in excess of the same month in 1913. At first this was considered only a temporary condition, but the activity was maintained with slight variations, ending in an increase of 28.7 per cent. for the entire year." The total number of books issued for home reading was 620,390, and for reference use 46,866, making a grand total of 667,256, an increase of 145,700 over 1913. Of this amount the adult fiction decreased from 61.18 per cent. to 53.51 per

cent. One of the largest increases was registered in the juvenile department, and the number of books used by children grew to 92,511, compared with 36,330 in the previous year. The erection of two branch libraries was begun, the funds being provided by the Carnegie Corporation. One of the branches, named the Cornish branch, is situated on Assiniboine avenue, near Cornish street; the other, named the St. John's branch, is on the corner of Machray avenue and Salter street. Each of the new branches will contain an adult lending department and reading rooms, a small open shelf reference department, and a children's reading room and lending department. "The reading rooms are much needed," continues the report; "for, with the exception of a month or two at mid-summer the present reading rooms are quite inadequate to the demands. One has only to note that several of the churches have opened public reading rooms to know that the extra reading accommodation in the new libraries is a necessity. To increase the reading capacity in the library, the room used for the story hour and similar purposes was lately furnished as a soldiers' reading and recreation department. It is regularly used, and the care of the newspapers and magazines, and of the room generally, is in the hands of some members of the staff, who volunteered to undertake its supervision outside their regular library duties."

#### Foreign

##### GREAT BRITAIN

*Birmingham.* The Northfield branch of the Birmingham Public Libraries, which was burned by suffragettes last February, has been rebuilt and was reopened in October. The original walls of the library remained standing, the interior only having to be restored. The open shelf system has been installed, the first instance in any of the Birmingham libraries.

## THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

### XIII. REFERENCE

*Every day  
Send books away  
Every night  
Back they light.*

—Renée B. Stern.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## General

### Library Bibliography

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography and its relation to social work. Frederick W. Jenkins. (In *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers*. Vol. 8, nos. 1-2. 1914. p. 43-50.)

In many cases, bibliography making has become a fad rather than a serious and careful study, and the duplication of efforts by different libraries would be amusing if it were not so wasteful. Since, however, there seemed to be little bibliographical material available on the subjects of charity, philanthropy and social problems, the New York School of Philanthropy was compelled to enter the field. Results have verified the belief that there was need for such bibliographies, for commissions and associations in all parts of this country have used them in large numbers, and requests for the bulletin have been received from large cities all over the world.

The School of Philanthropy is primarily a professional training school for civic and social work, and in addition to its regular staff of fourteen lecturers and teachers, over seventy-five special lectures are given annually by experts. The library of the school contains about 10,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and is the largest library in America devoted exclusively to applied sociology. Its resources include general books, serial publications, and two hundred and fifty periodicals which are regularly received and promptly indexed.

The bibliographies of the school never contain a list of all the books the library owns on a given subject, but a carefully selected list (usually 50 or 60 titles) of the really important books and pamphlets and magazine articles on the subject covered. Every bulletin before being printed is submitted to an expert on that subject. Annotations are brief or omitted altogether—on the theory that a really valuable book needs little comment. Occasional signed comments by authorities are, however, used.

## Scope, Usefulness, Founding

#### DUTIES OF A LIBRARY ORGANIZER

The purpose of the visits of an organizer are summed up by Miss Mary E. Downey as follows: To arouse interest in starting a library. Speak before various organizations.

Urge book and magazine showers and contributions of money. Find a room in which to start a library. Arrange for organization to take charge of library. Tell people how to start a reading room, get periodical subscriptions, and make a book collection. Talk about the library law, voting a tax, and the Carnegie building. Look for a suitable site. Urge the use of local building materials if possible. Go over plans for building with architect and board; confer with architects as to detail of plans for service. When population and tax warrant more than the building fund procured, urge the board to ask Mr. Carnegie for more. Discuss furnishings with the board. To help organize the library; classify, accession, shelf list, and catalog books and put in a proper loan system. To divide the library into proper departments, reference, reading room, children's room, fiction, and classed books. To suggest partitioning the library into departments by book stacks. To stimulate a reference collection especially of bound periodicals. To urge the collecting of old magazines from the homes to help the local and other libraries. To teach a proper use of the library, especially to academy, college, and high school students. Where the town has had a library for some time without the tax levy, to urge it and to ask for a Carnegie building. To see if the tax levy is being granted and used, and that the balance on hand is not too great. To see if the book collection is properly selected, to see if the librarian and board are performing their duty to the public. To urge that the school library and the book fund be turned over to the public library. To urge the librarian to attend summer school and ask the board to send her. To inspect the building as to janitor service. When shelving is lacking, to develop such co-operation between library and school that the manual training department will make shelving and furniture for the library. When the library is crowded, to ask that the children's room be moved to the auditorium. To suggest plans for shelving, furnishing, and administering the children's room. To bring about proper co-operation between the library and the schools. To urge the circulation of books from the library through the grades by letting each teacher have as many books suited to the age and grade as there are children in the room. To inquire into the use of the library. Compare the annual circulation with the population. If

the circulation is not what it should be, to find the cause and set it right. To inspect the borrower's register and find out what proportion of the population is using the library. If small, to suggest methods of increase. To make suggestions as to the binding and mending of books and periodicals. To suggest ribbon arrangement of fiction when feasible. To explain Poole and Readers' guide to periodical literature and urge their purchase when not in the library. To urge the combination of several libraries in a town into one. When trouble is found between librarian and board, to clear the air, if possible. Where there is rivalry between nearby towns, to use it in helping the library.

#### Library in Relation to Schools

##### LIBRARY AS PROBATION CENTER

Since Jan. 4 the probation officer in Somerville, Mass., has required boys on probation to report to him at the Public Library instead of at the Police Court. Each boy is obliged to take out a book which has a story conveying a moral lesson bearing on the offence of which he is guilty and pointing a moral. The court, the police, and the library staff are co-operating with the probation officer, in the hope that the change will prove beneficial to the boys. The officer feels that the frequent calls at the police building have a bad effect. The boys are required to prove that they have read the books as a part of their probationary rules. The stories chosen are interesting—not dry-as-dust reading.

##### INSTRUCTION TO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN USE OF LIBRARIES

An experiment made by two branch librarians of the library system of Los Angeles may result in the introduction of a library course in the city schools. Miss Gertrude Mallory, of the Central avenue branch, has been giving a course of library lectures to the upper grades of the Fourteenth street school, while Miss Caroline Brittan, of the Vermont square branch, did the same thing at the Fifty-second street, Normandie avenue, and Santa Barbara avenue schools. In the lectures, the classification of books is explained and directions given for the use of the card catalog and the indices to the magazines.

#### Library Development and Co-operation

##### TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN DENMARK

The City Library of Aarhus, Denmark, sends out a little booklet calling attention to its twenty-eight traveling libraries designed

particularly for use in clubs, schools, and study circles. These libraries are to be sent anywhere throughout Denmark except into Copenhagen, there being no particular need for them in the capital city. The list of each library (consisting of twenty books) is merely intended to guide applicants. There is a further list of titles from which substitutions can be made for any book among the original twenty. The lists include the most popular fiction and the subjects in non-fiction works which have been most demanded in the library circulation and reading room departments. The list of fifteen favorite subjects is interesting as showing the trend of popular taste in Denmark. They are: Danish political development since 1866; National defense; The North-Schleswig question; Iceland; Danish high schools; Paganism; Development of Danish literature since 1870; Danish art in the nineteenth century; the French Revolution; "Georgeism" (which means anything connected with the teachings of Henry George, or single tax); Temperance; Foreign missions; Bird lore; Electricity; Municipal affairs. Certainly a list of widely differing character, the old and the new viewpoint mingled in harmony! The City Library offers prizes for the best suggestions as to the composition of a traveling library of 20 books for general use. At the meeting of head librarians, held in Aarhus recently, this new department of small traveling libraries came in for much discussion and was generally praised as a valuable extension to the activities of a provincial library.

#### Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

##### ADVERTISING

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has joined the ranks of those libraries that take advantage of the co-operation offered by the two moving picture theaters to run slides advertising the library. "How to get a better job," "Trade opportunities," "Learn how to cook and make a home happy," "Best tips in salesmanship and advertising," "After school what?" "What shall I do for a living?" "Cut out the high cost of living," and "Dressmaking at home," are some of the slogans which are flashed on the screen between the acts. The two theaters have helped the library to advertise free. W. F. Seward, the librarian, also tried the experiment in the fall of giving a 15-minute illustrated lecture on the Rheims cathedral in the middle of a vaudeville program, with most satisfactory results. The audience listened with interest to his serious description of the marvelous Gothic cathedral and applauded him heartily at its close.



## CO-OPERATION FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN

The children in the public schools all over the state of Utah are being asked to collect and bring to their schools any old magazines and books of reference of value that are no longer attractive in the homes. The magazines will be assembled in one place, and an effort will be made to get complete files for several years back of the standard magazines. These with indexes will be sent to out-of-town libraries now being organized.

## CO-OPERATION WITH MINISTERS

For the third year the library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, of Rochester, N. Y., offers to clergymen in the state the free use of books in its library. The two previous offers were of books on the "Country and village church problems" only. The list for this year is made up of three groups of books. (1) A number of books on Sunday school methods; (2) some of the newer books of general theological interest; (3) the books on the "Country church and country life problem" that have been added to the library since the earlier lists were printed. These three lists are printed in an 8-page booklet that accompanies the letter sent out by the library to the clergymen. Postage in both directions is prepaid by the library, and a book may be kept until read, though special permission is expected to be asked if it is needed more than four weeks.

## Library Buildings

## LIBRARY SIGNS

The location of California county libraries is soon to be designated by a standard sign in colors, hung in front of the building. The sign is to bear the announcement in bold, black letters, "County Free Library—California." The sign was adopted at a meeting of the California Counties Library Association, which met in Sacramento in December.

## Rules for Readers

## Home Use. Loans

## NUMBER OF BOOKS

By a new rule, now in effect at all the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, a borrower may take six books at a time, providing they are not seven-day books, instead of only one book of fiction and another of non-fiction, or two non-fiction books, as under the old rule. Under the new rule, only one seven-day book is allowed to each card. The aim is to do away with the necessity for the

many special cards issued to teachers and others.

## Administration

## Treatment of Special Material

## PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, COLLECTIONS OF

About fifty music records were donated the St. Paul Public Library very soon after the announcement of the new department was made, and it is expected to increase the number continually until this department will become one of the popular phases of the library's usefulness. It is not believed, however, that the number of records will become large enough to permit their use by individuals, but they will be lent to organizations or schools which may wish to borrow them.

## Accession

## REVISING LIBRARY GIFTS

A few months ago an anonymous donor offered to the New York Public Library \$5,000 in bonds, on condition that the amount be used to provide a marble bust of the late Mayor Gaynor, to be placed in the library building, and an engrossed copy of extracts from his speeches and writings to be framed and hung up opposite the bust. This gift was declined by the trustees, on the ground that it increased neither the equipment nor the facilities of the library. A second offer was made by the donor and accepted by the trustees, whereby the gift is to be kept as a separate fund, the income to be used to purchase books to form a memorial collection. The interest is to be applied to the purchase of books on economics, sociology, or the science of government, the same to be known as the "William Jay Gaynor Memorial Collection," and a book plate is to be placed in each volume purchased from this fund designating it as a part of such collection, it being understood, however, that these books are not to be kept separate from other books on the same subjects.

## Loan Department

## MESSENGER DELIVERY SERVICE

Beginning January 1, the messenger service, which was begun January 1, 1914, in the Wilmington (Del.) Free Library, was dropped. It was found that the expense of delivery far exceeded the amount collected, and the number of persons using it did not warrant the authorities at the library in continuing this form of its activities. When the plan was started it was hoped that it would meet a real need for those who find it difficult for many reasons to get to the library, and that there

would be an average of four or five calls a day for books to be delivered in this way. As a matter of fact, the total number of calls during the year was only 142, and it frequently happened that there were not more than two calls in one week.

### Libraries on Special Subjects

#### FASHION LIBRARIES

A movement is on foot among the manufacturers of women's attire for the establishment of a library of styles in New York City. The formation of such a collection would have an important effect on public taste throughout the coming years. There are also many persons who have works on fashion, costume plates, rare prints and the like, or perhaps specimens of textiles or of lace or old costumes of various periods, that might be of great service in preparing representative collections. It is proposed to have a library organized in much the same manner as is the New York Public Library. There would be a general room for examination of the material and also smaller study rooms where a more thorough examination could be made. In France there are circulating libraries of styles, but it is thought that such would not be suited to New York, where the demand might be very large, and for a time at least the supply would be small. The New York Public Library has many works on fashion, and numerous costume plates which can be consulted in its reading room. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has for several years been increasing its collections of costumes and textiles. There are in that institution at the present time 7000 fabrics and 3500 specimens of lace. Many of these laces are very rare and beautiful, and they include all periods. The museum has about one hundred costumes, principally of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There are at the Metropolitan several study rooms, where designers may have for inspection specimens taken from the cases of the collections not on public view. The institution has an important assemblage of plates and photographs. Attention has also been called to the value of the general collections to the designer, for in the paintings and engravings and even in the decorative objects from various periods ideas may be obtained. The museum is now making arrangements for a collection of costume or fashion dolls which are to be prepared in Paris by an adept. This collection will begin with the garb of ancient Egypt and Greece. It will include the Roman periods and then will have examples from the flowering times

of fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France, England and Italy. At Cooper Union the Museum of the Decorative Arts includes a remarkably fine collection of textiles given by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, which is constantly consulted by designers.

#### INSURANCE LIBRARIES

Insurance libraries. By Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician for the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J. 4-p. reprint.

There are only a few real insurance libraries in the United States and not many in the world. The largest and best is probably the library of the Institute of Actuaries, London. Equally important are the libraries of the German Society for Insurance Science, Berlin, and of the Institute of Actuaries, Paris. Others are the Life Insurance Library, Utrecht, and the Russia Insurance Company of Petrograd. In the United States the Insurance Library Association of Boston has a good collection. The fine library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was destroyed in 1912. The Prudential Insurance Company of America probably has at the present time the most complete library, inclusive of the sciences and branches of knowledge collateral to insurance. It contains approximately 150,000 volumes and pamphlets and a very large number of clippings and manuscript data.

No general principles of library management have thus far been made to apply to the organization and use of insurance libraries. The scope of the library of the Institute of Actuaries is quoted from the preface to its catalog; and the arrangement of the libraries at Utrecht and Petrograd is summarized; and the specially interesting sections of the library of the Insurance Library Association of Boston are mentioned.

In the library of the Prudential the organization and scope differs fundamentally from all the foregoing, in that the term "insurance" has been construed in a much broader sense and in a more perfect co-ordination to collateral science. The library is arranged in 17 general divisions, the scheme of arrangement being given.

The library contains some rare and valuable works, but the aim has been more to meet the practical needs of a large company. Most of the magazine articles and clippings which supplement the book and pamphlet collections have been obtained from wide and careful reading, not much material of value having been secured through clipping agencies. All such material is filed in oblong envelopes,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in cabinets with drawers of a uniform size of  $13 \times 11 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The

subject is written on the upper right-hand corner of the envelope.

The library is not in charge of a librarian, but each station is cared for by a clerk familiar with the practical requirements of the particular kind of information represented. General oversight is exercised by the statistician, who is responsible for its completeness and convenient accessibility. The most perplexing problem lies in the difficulty of ascertaining the insurance references in an increasing number of public documents, which by their general title do not indicate that they contain any reference to insurance, but which often actually do contain information of far greater importance for practical purposes than the facts and conclusions contained in more readily accessible text-books or annual official insurance reports.

### Bibliographical Notes

The Swedish Historical Society of America has issued a new (third) edition of "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware by the Rev. John Curtis Clay," which long has been out of print. The retail price is \$1.00 net, but libraries will be supplied at the rate of 75 cents a copy, plus postage, if orders are sent to Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, 116 N. Wabash avenue, Chicago. The receipts will be used for the benefit of the society's library, which now has nearly 6000 volumes of books, pamphlets and newspapers.

The attention of librarians is called to the bulletins of the American Bankers' Association, which are available to large public libraries. There is no stated time of publication for these bulletins; they appear whenever the association has information of value to the members. The information given out in them relates to subjects of interest to investment brokers and students of finance. During the past year they have covered a variety of subjects, including the income tax, currency legislation, blue-sky legislation, public service, and railroad bonds. Reports of committees of the association are also published at intervals. The office of the secretary is at 111 W. Monroe street, Chicago.

The Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., whose "Guide to the United States" and "Immigrant and library: Italian helps" have been endorsed by the A. L. A., and have been widely and successfully used in libraries having a foreign clientele, has issued a new book, called "Makers of America," by Emma Lilian Dana, of Hunter College. This gives in simple English the life-story of our four greatest men—

Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The book is written with the needs of the adult foreigner specially in mind, and has been so arranged that a well-rounded story of the formation of our government and of its underlying theory is given along with more purely biographical information. The book is intended to be available in evening school work with foreigners as a second or third book in English, for which purpose the vocabulary has been varied to give as wide a range of simple and concrete words as possible. To make this book of as wide use and service as possible to foreigners who know no English, it is proposed to publish it in other languages in the order of demand.

Two recent law publications are of interest to the reference departments of general libraries. The West Publishing Co. has issued a new edition, the eighth, of Bouvier's well-known "Law Dictionary and Concise Encyclopedia," revised by Francis Rawle of the Philadelphia bar, in three well printed and well-bound quarto volumes of some 1200 pages each. The arrangement is alphabetical, and headings and cross-references are numerous. Although not intended for the layman the text is in general admirably clear, sufficiently so to be intelligible to one. Some knowledge of legal phraseology and terminology is, however, essential in the preliminary search for the proper subject heading. The West Company have also published recently a new edition of the "United States Revised Statutes," "embracing the statutes of the U. S. of a general and permanent nature in force Dec. 31, 1913." Since the last edition of the complete "Compiled Statutes" in 1901, changes of the laws by amendment, revision and new legislation, particularly in the fields of the regulation of foreign and domestic commerce, have been very great, making the desirability of a new edition obvious. The annotations, while copious, are limited rather strictly to the origins and history of the sections of the law to which they are appended and are in no sense interpretative or digressive. Even so the "Statutes" run to five large quarto volumes; sufficient evidence of the law-making activity of our legislators.

### Library Calendar

- Feb. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- Mar. 5-6. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Atlantic City.
- Mar. 24-26. Alabama Library Association. Annual meeting, Montgomery.
- June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.



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